"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow to-day and probably to-morrow; increasing winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,951. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PAT SHEEDY, SPORT, ART COLLECTOR, DEAD

Expires of Heart Disease Over Shop He Had Opened in Thirty-fourth Street.

ONCE A NOTED GAMBLER

It Was Sheedy Who Recovered Gainsborough's Famous Duchess of Devonshire After Its Theft.

Patrick Francis Sheedy, who for the last two years had owned an art store at 161 West Thirty-fourth Street, but who for years before was prominent in sporting circles of all kinds under the simple name of "Pat" Sheedy, died last night in his rooms over his art galleries. He succumbed to heart disease.

Mrs. Sheedy and a few close friends of the former sporting man were present when he died. He had been ill for months and had been confined to his bed for the last few weeks. His death was not unexpected. He was 59 years old.

The body will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for burial, and funeral services will be held there. Mr. Sheedy regarded Hartford as his home, for it was there that he was taken when he was brought to this country from his birthplace in Ireland at the age of 7 years. He was brought up in the Connecticut city and was educated at St. Patrick's School there. He leaves, besides his widow, two sister—Mrs. Richard Stapleton of Pittsfield, Mass., and Mrs. James Ahern of Hartford.

Mr. Sheedy's career as an art connoisseur began when he quit all his sporting interests three years ago and went abroad. He purchased many pictures, among them samples of the Barbizon school and of Reynolds, Vien, and Scalbert, which he brought to this country and installed in his Thirty-fourth Street galleries.

Sheedy had also been a manager of prizefighters and professional athletes and a go-between among thieves and detectives. He was one of the most picturesque figures the underworld has ever produced.

"I became a skilled gambler while still in school," he has been quoted as saying. "At 12 I could bunko any boy in my class at a game of chance. We used to play for the headmarks we got in school. My parents died and I had to get out and stir for myself. I naturally turned to gambling, though it was in a small way at first. I was encouraged by success, and the first thing I knew I was a professional. I started first in Boston, where I won several thousand dollars, and then struck out for New York.

"There I opened a faro bank in 1870. I reaped a golden harvest in two years and traveled extensively, crossing the Pacific Ocean and taking in China and Japan. All the while I gambled there, and many were the times I got low in pocket.

"I settled in Chicago in the late '80s and ran a wide-open house in that city for a long time. Next I became manager for John L. Sullivan. After my capital overlapped the million mark I joined in the games, and frequently wound up disheartened and heartless. Once I held $1,000,000 in the palm of my hand; an hour afterward I couldn't lay claim to a cent. I sat three days and four nights in a poker game.

"When the so-called gambling hells were suppressed in Chicago my purse contained something in the neighborhood of $300,000. I went to play at Monte Carlo, playing carefully at first. But one night I went into the place with 200,000 francs in my pocket. I left Monte Carlo that night without the price of a supper.

"I went to Russia, Germany, and Asia Minor, and learned their languages in a few months' stay. Going then to Bombay, India, I introduced American gambling methods there. In the Autumn of 1892 I left Bombay with a fortune and went to Cairo, Egypt. The Casino was in a palace. It had cost $6,000,000 to build. I got a twenty-five-year lease on it, and so altered it that every traveler who passed through Cairo for years afterward patronized it.

"There were balls and receptions every afternoon and gambling in the evening. We played roulette and baccarat. Two hundred people came every night, no one with less than $250 in his pocket. The individual losses sometimes reached $40,000, my income from the place being about $25,000 a month."

Sheedy used to like to tell about how he had been instrumental in restoring the famous stolen Gainsborough painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, which was taken from its frame in the showrooms of Agnews & Sons, in Bond Street, London, in 1876. A reward of $25,000 was offered for it.

"My connection with the stolen Gainsborough was a case of bread cast upon the waters," Sheedy used to say. "I knew Adam Worth, the greatest criminal of the last century. I had met him in a gambling house in Chicago. I had dropped $11,000 and was flat broke. Although he was an utter stranger to me, he pushed $2,000 across the table to me, disappearing.

"I told the story afterward to William Pinkerton. 'That is Adam Worth,' Mr. Pinkerton said to me. 'He is the man who, I suspected, stole the famous Gainsborough painting from Agnew & Sons. If you ever meet him again, speak to him about it, and he will probably confess.' Some time after, when I was running a gambling house in Constantinople, an Oriental boy came to me with a message, 'Condin's, Chicago, $2,000.' I realized that the man who had loaned me the $2,000 in the gambling house in Chicago wanted his money back.

"I learned that Worth was in prison. By the use of a little money I got him out. We went to Smyrna together in the same stateroom. I asked him if he was Adam Worth, and he said he was. Finally he told me where I could find the Gainsborough. Through the Pinkertons I restored it to its owners. I had a hard time returning it, for the Agnews were suspicious. First I offered to return it if I could exhibit it for a short time in London. Next I offered to return it without reward for the privilege of making steel engravings from it.

"That satisfied the owners. The Gainsborough had been resting for years in a storage warehouse in Boston. C. M. Agnew came to this country and got it, with my assistance, twenty-five years after it had disappeared. Worth, by the way, had not stolen it for reward. He had wanted the great art dealers to go bail for some of his gang, who were in prison. Their liberation on a technicality had made his plan useless and had left the Gainsborough on his hands for a quarter of a century. Receiving his part

Continued on Page 2.

LOOSE WOULD MEET COOK.

Wants to Face Him at Copenhagen and Tell the Judges Just What He Did.

Capt. August W. Loose made this statement to a TIMES reporter at his home, 437 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, last night:

"I am willing to go to Copenhagen and appear before the committee which is to pass on Dr. Cook's records. In fact I think it is necessary for me and Dunkle to go there and explain the part we took in helping Dr. Cook in completing his records. I can speak to the professors at the Copenhagen University in Norwegian, and tell them how I figured altitudes to correspond with his statements of longitude and latitude. He did not have the altitudes. An explanation, with my figures, is necessary if the truth is to be known, and it will be better understood by the Copenhagen authorities if they hear it in the Norwegian tongue.

"I want to meet Cook face to face there and tell him that I doctored the records he showed me of his trip. I do not know whether my figures were included by Dr. Cook in his data sent to Copenhagen.

"But let the committee question Dr. Cook and me. I am willing to be questioned or examined as to my ability in nautical astronomy by those authorities. It is hardly possible that Dr. Cook, being a physician, could be a good navigator as well. It takes a navigator with at least fifteen years' experience to understand nautical astronomy well. I, too, would be willing to ask Dr. Cook questions before the committee to disprove his claim to having gone as far north as the pole; questions on navigation and nautical astronomy that I know he cannot answer, because, to my mind, he is not an experienced navigator.

"From what I saw of Dr. Cook's 'records,' I do not believe he discovered the north pole."

HEAR GORE'S REPORT.

Geographic Society Committee Discusses Loose and Dunkle Affidavits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Prof. J. H. Gore, Admiral J. E. Pillsbury, and Dr. C. W. Hayes, the committee of the National Geographic Society appointed to find out if any one reached the north pole prior to Commander Peary, met informally tonight to hear and discuss Prof. Gore's report of his inspection of the Dunkle and Loose statements and records in the possession of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The conference was informal, and no action was taken regarding the ultimate verdict of the committee.

It cannot be learned to-night whether it is the hope of the society to have a final decision ready before the annual banquet on Wednesday night, but that is hardly probable in view of the statement of Prof. Gore that the committee does not consider that it has at this time enough data on which to base such a verdict. In regard to a report that the committee intended to go to Copenhagen, Prof. Gore said that there was no plan of that nature on foot at this time.

There is still some uncertainty as to what inscription will be placed on the medal to be presented to Peary at the annual banquet. The wording is for the Board of Governors to determine, and its determination rests on the report of the special committee now at work. The medal is still waiting to be struck, and if nothing further is forthcoming will simply announce that Peary "reached the pole." There is, however, to be a meeting of the Boar dof Governors on Wednesday morning before the banquet, which would give time to have the medal inscribed in accordance with any report the investigating committee might turn in before that time.

KILLED A MAN; DROVE ON.

Chauffeurs Wanting a Particular Cigarette Ran Down Lyons During Hunt.

That the automobile was a closed one, painted black, and upon the front seat were two men in gray livery with brass buttons, was the best description which Capt. Coughlan of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau could obtain yesterday of an automobile which struck and injured so badly that he died afterward John Lyons, a Brooklyn trolley switchman, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. John Hess, driver of a newspaper delivery wagon, who witnessed the accident at De Kalb Avenue and Fulton Street, and pursued the flying automobile, which did not stop after the accident, gave the description.

It was not until nearly noon yesterday that Capt. Coughlin recalled that the only garage he knew of whose chauffeurs wore livery was that of W. W. Rudd, at Putnam and Classon Avenues. He sent Detectives Roddy and Murray there and late last night Charles Denike, of 44 St. Felix Street, a chauffeur employed in the place, came in. He asked some other chauffeurs if they had heard of an accident early in the morning and Roddy and Murray arrested him on suspicion. According to the detectives he confessed at once that he had been driving the car which struck Lyons and that Jerome Cavanagh, of 332 Franklin Street, another chauffeur, had been with him.

According to the detectives, Denike said that he and Cavanagh had put up their cars at 3 o'clock and had then decided that they wanted something to eat. They took out a taxicab and drove to a restaurant at Fulton Stret and Flatbush Avenue, where they met another chauffeur who wanted some cigarettes which could be bought only in a store at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue. Denike and Cavanagh agreed to drive down for them and it was on the way back that the accident occurred.

The detectives say that Denike admitted that after the accident he and Cavanagh fled to the garage, where they put up the car and took out another of different appearance and with a different number. Feeling safe from detection in this, they drove back to the restaurant, delivered the cigarettes, and finished their meal, afterward going home.

Both Denike and Cavanagh were locked up in Brooklyn Headquarters and will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court this morning.

Lyons died half an hour after he had been removed to the Brooklyn Hospital. He lived with his wife at 278 Hart Street and had been employed as a switchman for the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad for thirty years.

PUBLISHES SHELDON LETTERS

Hunter Says They Prove Loan to Him Was a Personal Matter.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle to-morrow morning will print a series of ten letters from George P. Sheldon, President of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, to Robert H. Hunter in relation to the loan made to Mr. Hunter on Consolidated Gas and Amalgamated Copper stock. The letters were all written after the date that Mr. Hotchkiss said the account was sold out at a loss of $18,000. Mr. Hunter has in addition receipts showing payments on the original loan of $4,000 and $3,000, and has also receipts for interest from the time the loan was first made in 1901. Each of these receipts shows the principal of the loan and at the highest it was $37,700.

From April 1, 1907, Mr. Hunter paid his interest always by check to the order of George P. Sheldon. The checks were indorsed by Sheldon and there is nothing on them to show that the Phenix Insurance Company had anything to do with them.

KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH A BULLDOG

Brother of the Animal's Mistress Succumbs in a Death Struggle in a Dark Flat.

NO ONE THERE TO HELP HIM

Mr. Limpert Probably Stepped on the Beast, Which Disliked Him and Had Long Been Known as Dangerous.

Rex, the Scheuermans' big brindle bull terrier, has given trouble in the five-story apartment house at 310 West 129th Street for several months. The Scheuermans have owned him ever since they moved into a fourth-floor flat, two years ago, and he was always gentle until last Summer. Then apparently he turned crusty and attacked a small boy in the street outside the apartment house.

A few weeks later Carl Limpert, Mrs. Scheuerman's middle-aged brother, came downstairs to Mrs. Deveau, the janitor's wife, on the ground floor, with his hands torn and covered with blood.

"The dog attacked me in our apartment while I was unchaining him. I wasn't doing anything to hurt him," Limpert said.

Limpert was always reluctant to have much to do with the dog after that. The Scheuerman family consisted of Limpert, his sister, Mrs. Emma Scheuerman, who is a widow and owns Rex, and Louise Scheuerman, Mrs. Scheuerman's daughter. The women have taken the dog out daily recently on a chain for his airings. In the flat it slept on a mat in the corner of the dining room.

Six weeks ago Rex sprang on Mrs. Davok, the real estate agent who collects rents in the house, and tried to sink his teeth in her arm. Her furs protected her from injury. Altogether he attacked five or six persons, according to Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon. Nevertheless, Mrs. Scheuerman was loth to part with him, because she had had him for four years.

On Saturday night Mrs. Scheuerman and her daughter Louise went up to the Bronx to visit friends. Before they left their apartment they had dinner with Limpert. Rex during dinner lay on his mat as usual in the corner of the dining room. Limpert, who was a salesman, had inherited an interest in medicine from his father, who was a chemist. He told his sister and niece that he would go out for a walk, and when they returned they would find him studying as usual. The two women then went out to spend the evening with their Bronx friends.

"Uncle Carl must have got sleepy and gone to bed," said Louise to her mother early yesterday morning. They had just returned from the card party in the Bronx and were standing, somewhat breathless after climbing the four flights of stairs, at the door of their apartment. Limpert did not answer to their ringing.

Mrs. Scheuerman found her latchkey in her handbag and let herself into the private hall of their apartment. The hall was absolutely black. There was not even any light in the front dining room at the end of the passage, and neither of the women having any matches, they walked along the dark hall to the unlighted dining room. They told Coroner's Physician Weston yesterday that they could hear the big bull terrier in his corner of the room breathing and wheezing.

While Louise stood in the dining-room doorway her mother felt her way in the darkness by means of the furniture over to the mantelpiece. She had to pass the dog's corner in doing so, and was startled by almost tripling over a heavy obstacle which felt odd to her foot on the way. She found the matches, however, on the mantel, struck one, and lit the gas with it. Hardly had she done so when she heard her daughter's voice lifted in a scream so piercing and full of horror that her own heart, as she said afterward, almost stopped beating with terror.

"Oh! Mother! Look in the corner! In the corner! Oh! The dog, the dog!" screamed the younger woman.

Mrs. Scheuerman, the match end still smoking in her hand, swung sharply about and looked over into the corner where the bulldog was in the habit of lying. She saw her brother lying dead there on the floor. His head was almost unrecognizably torn. He was fully dressed and still wore his overcoat. His hat, which had rolled off, lay some distance away. Beside his head stood the bull terrier, its long jaws and undershot muzzle bearing traces of what had happened.

Although both women screamed again and again with fright, the dog made no attempt to attack them. Instead, it whined uneasily and limped under the dining table. Nor did the animal attempt to molest other tenants of the house who, aroused by the women's cries, ran to the apartment.

While one of the men ran to the street and found Policeman Ringelsen, another telephoned to Dr. August Oreline of 157 West 123d Street. He could only say that Limpert was dead, but his services were necessary for both Mrs. Scheuerman and her daughter, utterly overcome by the unexpected sight.

Coroners' Physicians Albert T. Weston and Philip F. O'Hanlon arrived presently. They examined Limpert's body, still lying near the dog's mat in the diningroom corner, and gave it as their opinion that the dog had killed him, and not that he had died, as had been thought at first, in an apoplectic fit brought on by the animal's attack.

"It was a sight such as I have never seen in all my experience as a Coronor's Physician," said Dr. Weston later. "Man and dog seem to have fought over the whole room. As far as I can understand, the two have had a dislike for each other since the dog attacked Limpert last Summer."

According to Dr. Weston, Limpert's right ear and left cheek were gone, and his neck and throat so torn as to cause an arterial hemmorrhage, which killed him. There was little doubt, he said, that the man had been killed outright in the struggle with the animal.

The dog allowed himself to be approached and chained by the police. He was kept locked up in a bedroom in the apartment most of yesterday and was then removed to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal's animal refuge in Sixteenth Street.

WOMAN ABLAZE LOCKED IN.

Clothes Ignited as She Sat on the Stove—Dead in Hospital.

Mrs. Sarah Junkler, 64 years old, wife of Max Junkler, a tailor, of 64 East 109th Street, died in the Harlem Hospital last night, as a result of burns received when her dress caught fire in her home yesterday morning. Mrs. Junkler seated herself on a stove after starting a fire, for the purpose of warming herself, and in that way her dress was ignited.

Her husband heard her screams as he returned from a short absence from the house, but the door being locked he ran to the corner of 109th Street and Madison Avenue, where he found Policeman Scriven of the East 104th Street Station. Together they forced the door. Mrs. Junkler was lying on the floor, her clothing still burning. Scriven wrapped her in a blanket and extinguished the blaze. After being taken to the hospital she recovered sufficiently to tell of sitting on the stove.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

THINK SOCIETY MEN SET OFF TWO BOMBS

Home of St. Louis City Editor and Office of Gossipy Publication Damaged.

CITY EDITOR HAD SENT TIPS

Letters from Him About Society Scandals Found in Wreckage of Censor Office—Warned of Further Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Following the wrecking of the office of The Censor, a weekly publication, with a bomb last evening, the home of H. B. Wandell, city editor of The Star, an evening newspaper, was badly damaged by another bomb early this morning. There is an apparent connection between the explosions, for in the wrekage of The Censor office was proof that Wandell had been giving information to that publication, which has been largely interested in the publication of stories reflecting on the leading society people of the city.

The Censor advertises that it will pay for information regarding matters of stirring importance in the local social world, and a vast amount of such information was scattered about the wrecked offices. Dozens of "tips" on social scandals in the families of St. Louis's wealthiest and most prominent families were found about the floor, while many letters and memoranda of the same character were picked up along the streets. Check stubs showing money paid to Wandell were revealed, together with letters to George C. Dyer, publisher of the magazine, signed by Wandell. For twenty years he has been city editor of St. Louis papers, and so has come into much information which could not be handled by the daily press because of its scandalous character. He has thus been in a position to be very useful to Dyer.

In both cases dynamite bombs with time fuses apparently were used. One was placed in the desk of Dyer. The police are working on the theory that the fuse was so fixed that the bomb should have been exploded while Dyer was sitting at the desk. The body of a mouse found in the debris leads some of the officers to the theory that the animal nibbled at the fuse or the infernal machine and brought about a premature explosion.

The other bomb was placed on the front porch of the Wandell home. It was exploded early in the morning. Wandell was dozing in a library chair forty feet away when it went off. The shock made him collapse, and to-night he is still confined to his bed.

A note written in blue pencil and unsigned was shoved under the door of Wandell's home and found after the explosion. It read:

"H. W.—Be careful. Next time under your chair."

Two well-dressed men in an automobile were seen near the Wandell home under suspicious circumstances shortly before the explosion, and the theory that members of the younger social set were in the plot finds general credence.

Wandell, two weeks ago yesterday, was the object of an attack in the rotunda of the Star Building, when he was going to work early in the morning. He was struck down by a man whom, he told the police, he did not see. He now admits that he has been writing for The Censor, but denies that his contributions were such as to cause any person to want to injure him.

He was discharged from his place an hour after his home was dynamited. The management of the Star to-day issued a statement to the effect that his connection with The Censor was unknown to the proprietors until after the explosions, and then summary action had been taken.

The wrecking of The Censor offices recalls the criminal case in which Dyer figured in 1897. Benjamin Westhus, former Collector of Revenue and President of the South Broadway Merchants' Association, had Dyer indicted on a charge that he had attempted to extort money on the threat to publish an anonymous letter reflecting upon Westhus's character. James M. Lewis, ex-Police Commissioner, and Corwin H. Spencer, grain operator, both now dead, are said to have been interested with Westhus and a score of other leading St. Louisans in pushing the prosecution.

The case dragged along in the Criminal Court for nearly two years. Westhus insisted on prosecution, and was exasperated at the numerous delays Dyer was able to get. Finally, despairing of the case ever coming to trial, he agreed that Dyer should make an apology in his own weekly and through the daily press. This Dyer did and the case was not pressed.

LEOPOLD HAS RELAPSE.

Condition of Belgian King Very Grave —To Receive Last Sacraments.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.—King Leopold, who has been seriously ill for the last fortnight, but who was believed to be convalescent, suffered a sudden relapse to-day, and his condition is considered very grave. An official bulletin says:

The rheumatic pains have disappeared, but the King is suffering from a disquieting affection of the abdomen.

Supplementary information indicates that the affection is obstruction of the intestines. Dropsy of the legs is also present. At a late hour the physicians held another consultation, after which Baron Goffinet, his secretary, announced that the King was somewhat better than in the morning. He suffered less pain, his pulse was satisfactory, and there was no fever.

Two specialists who were called in to consult with the palace physicians did not disguise from the aged patient the gravity of the situation, although they do not regard it as desperate.

The Cabinet met this afternoon to prepare for any eventuality. The King, who is in possession of all his faculties, conferred with Baron Goffinet, to whom he gave a few final instructions. Baron Goffinet, Prince Albert Leopold, the heir presumptive; Princess Albert, and M. Scholaert, the Premier, did not leave the bedside of the King to-night, and Princess Clementine, his third daughter, is expected at the palace momentarily.

The physicians and the Archbishop of Mechlin will remain in the bedchamber all night. The last sacraments will be administered to-morrow morning.

Eight Hurt in Train Wreck.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 12.—Eight passengers were injured to-day when the Denver-Chicago eastbound express on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was derailed at Exeter, Neb. Two passenger cars, the locomotive, the baggage car, and the mail cars toppled over. All the injured will recover.

NINE DEAD OF COLD IN YAWL ON LAKE

Belonged to Crew of Steel Car Ferry Which Was Lost in Lake Erie Storm.

BOAT FOUND BY SEARCHERS

Towed Into Erie, Where Thousands See the Bodies Taken Out—Ferry Had Thirty-four Persons Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 12.—Nine men frozen stiff in the bottom of a yawl built for ten were towed into Erie Harbor at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon by the State Fisheries boat Commodore Perry. The yawl bore the name "No. 4, Bessemer and Marquette," and the men were members of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette Ferry No. 2, which probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie.

She was one of the big steel ferry boats run between Conneaut and Port Stanley, Canada. She had a capacity of thirty-four loaded cars. With thirty-two cars of coal aboard and carrying thirty-two persons, including passengers and crew, she left Conneaut at 10:24 o'clock Tuesday morning. She was caught in the terrific storm that cost at least fifty-two lives on the lakes. She was due at Port Stanley at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but has not been seen since she left Conneaut. It has been supposed that the tossing of the craft displaced the coal cars and they punched through the sides.

The Commodore Perry had been out all day Saturday and again this morning searching for some trace of the missing ferry. Wreckage and life preservers had been picked up, all bearing her name. It was almost noon to-day when the lookout sighted a boat nearly sunken. He called the Captain's attention to it and the Perry bore down upon it. It proved to be a yawl from the missing vessel, and doubled up in the bottom were nine men. It was feared that the yawl would sink if an attempt was made to remove the bodies, so the Perry took it in tow and turned back to Erie. The discovery was made eighteen miles north of this port.

The tug Driscoll, which had also been searching for traces of the ferry, came upon the Perry shortly after the discovery was made and steamed into the harbor an hour ahead of the Perry to tell of the find. Five thousand persons had gathered at the docks when the Perry with its flag at half-mast came slowly into port.

The yawl was almost filled with water and the dead lay submerged in the boat, two of the victims alone having their heads above the water. As soon as the Perry had docked a force of men with ropes set to work and raised the dead to the dock, where they were taken to the morgue. Many persons from Conneaut looked at the bodies and they were identified as follows:

ALLEN, CHARLES, coal passer, Conneaut.
HART, J., oiler, Conneaut.
RAY, WILLIAM, coal passer, Conneaut.
SANARO, J. W., waiter, Conneaut.
SHANK, J., fireman, Conneaut.
SHARP, ——, seaman, Canada.
SMITH, G. R., steward, Conneaut.
STEELE, F., fireman, Conneaut.
THOMAS, H., second cook, Port Stanley.

Thomas alone had an overcoat. The others were dressed only in overalls and jumpers, indicating that their departure from the Ferry had been made hurriedly. In one end of the yawl was found complete clothing for one man, and as all others were fully dressed the conclusion is that one man became crazed, removed his clothing and jumped overboard. Each man had on a life preserver.

A pocketbook containing $33 was taken from a pocket of one of the men by the chief of police, and a five-dollar bill and some change was found in the bottom of the boat. A note for $10 was also found, payable thirty days from date to Harry Schmidt, Conneaut, Ohio. T. W. Lander was the name signed to the note. There was no one of either name among those identified.

Capt. Driscoll, commanding the Commodore Perry, said to-night:

"There was a heavy sea running at the time we sighted the yawl, and we had some difficulty in reaching it. As we made her out with our glasses, eight of the men were sitting up in the boat, their life preservers strapped about their shoulders. The ninth man lay at the bottom of the boat, frozen to the flat flooring. Their clothing was heavy with frozen water. We did not attempt to take the men on board, as we feared the yawl would capsize if my men attempted to board it."

Albert J. Weis, Treasurer of the Keystone Fish Company here, and also of the Bay State Machine Company, left Conneaut on the Ferry for Port Stanley on a business trip. He leaves a wife and two small children. He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade.

A dozen fishing tugs from this port have been searching the lake for three days, but the first find of any consequence was that of to-day by the Commodore Perry.

PALACIOS, Texas, Dec. 12.—Anchored two miles from shore in their disabled motor boat, which was swept all night by an icy north wind, B. B. Clark was frozen to death in Tres Palacios Bay, and his father, T. S. Clark, was almost killed. The father will survive.

The two men came from Nebraska recently. The water in the bay is only a few feet deep and the men could have waded to shore had they known it.

TELEPHONED 'WE'RE MARRIED'

Missing Daughter Relieves Distracted Parents and the Police Force.

Theodore S. Johnson of New Rochelle went to call on Miss Dorothy Braker, the 18-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Braker of 587 Riverside Drive, on Saturday afternoon. Young Johnson and Miss Braker have known each other for four years, and have been engaged for about two years. No date for the wedding had been fixed, but it was expected to take place soon, as it was acceptable to the families of both the young people.

After chatting with his fiancée and her mother for a while, young Johnson suggested to Miss Braker that she dine with him downtown and then go to the theatre. Miss Braker obtained her mother's consent, and the two left the house. They did not return at midnight. In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Braker sat up waiting for them to come home until 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

As they had not yet returned at that hour, Mr. Braker and his nephew, Harry Talcott, went over to the West 125th Street Police Station and had a general alarm sent out for the missing young people. Mrs. Braker was almost prostrated with anxiety.

At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Brakers' telephone bell rang, and they were considerably relieved to hear their missing daughter's voice at the other end of the wire. She said:

"Theodore and I went over to New Jersey and got married. We're staying at a hotel. We're going to send home for some clothes and start on our honeymoon."

Young Talcott, the bride's cousin, hastened to the West 125th Street Station to let the police know that it wasn't necessary for them to look for his cousin and her fiancé any more.

Mr. Johnson is Southern agency manager for an automobile concern. Conrad M. Braker, the bride's father, is a retired importer.

IT IS SNOWING TO-DAY

As the Weather Man Said It Would, and He Seems Really Pleased.

Snow began to fall lightly upon the city last night about 11 o'clock, but it was only what in scientific weather parlance is called an inconsequential drift.

At one moment you looked out of the window and saw a few little feathery flakes; again you looked out and saw nothing drifting down. But the whiteness on the housetops, the line of white between the car tracks, and the dabs of white on the window sills told that it had been snowing and might soon be again, as soon it was.

The Weather Bureau's forecaster says: "Rain or snow on Monday and probably on Tuesday." The Weather Man answered inquiries about the fall last night in the joyful tone of the prophet whose word is more than fulfilled.

NINE DIE OF SUFFOCATION.

Workmen Overcome In Compressed Air Compartment in Naples Harbor.

NAPLES, Dec. 12.—Nine workmen were suffocated to death here to-day.

They were working in a compressed air compartment in the harbor. Three others were rescued.

ADANA MOSLEMS EXECUTED.

Twenty-six Punished for Participation in April Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—Twenty-six Moslems were executed at Adana yesterday and to-day in connection with the April massacres.

Great crowds witnessed the executions, and the relatives of the condemned men, together with thousands of others, joined in the manifestations of grief.

$20,000 CHURCH COLLECTION.

One Member Gives $2,000 and Another $1,000 for a Day Mission.

A special collection was taken up yesterday at the morning anniversary service in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church to raise $30,000 to meet the needs of the Bethany Mission and Day Nursery, which the church has at Sixty-seventh Street and First Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. William Carter, pastor of the church, said after last night's service that the amount contributed was about $20,000, the largest offering ever given in the church at one time.

One church member gave $2,000 and another $1,000, but their names were not announced. Dr. Carter said he hoped that by to-night the full amount desired, $30,000, will have been contributed.

A feature of last night's service was a number of addresses made by clergymen of other denominations, all of whom spoke in a felicitous vein, and highly praised the work of Dr. Carter's church.

COST OF LIVING GOING UP.

Jump of 37.13 Per Cent. in 10 Years, In New Jersey, Statistics Show.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Chief Winton C. Garrison of the State Bureau of Statistics reports that the cost of living in New Jersey has gone up 37.13 per cent. in ten years, not counting luxuries, but bare necessities. He has bought goods all over the State, and on a test bill of actual household necessities has got together data showing how high articles of actual necessity have gone.

Strange to say, he says, the cost of the actual necessities of life are higher in the large communities, where there is the fiercest competition, and lowest in the small municipalities, where there is no competition. This unusual state of affairs the bureau cannot solve.

Taking the same bill of actual necessities, Chief Garrison says that the lowest price was obtained at Califon, in Hunterdon County, for $11.17, and the highest price was charged in Metuchen, where the bill reached $15.93.

DOG ATTACKS HIS MISTRESS.

Mrs. Bickers's Nose Almost Torn Off Before Brother Drives Away Animal.

Julius Schwartz of 1,999 Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, heard screams in the apartments of his sister, Mrs. Emily Bickers, below his rooms, yesterday. He ran downstairs to find Mrs. Bickers struggling on the floor with her pet fox terrier Sport. The dog had nearly torn Mrs. Bickers's nose from her face when Mr. Schwartz drove off the animal.

Mrs. Bickers was almost senseless from shock and pain. Her brother, after locking the dog in the bedroom, called in Dr. J. V. Kerns of 1,982 Bathgate Avenue. The physician found that she was in a serious condition.

Mr. Schwartz went to the Tremont Police Station and asked that a policeman be sent to shoot the dog. He said that the dog had bitten him, and had also bitten Mrs. Bickers's 19-year-old daughter Julia. The police notified the Board of Health, which will keep the dog under examination for five days before killing it.

Mrs. Bickers said the dog attacked her without warning, and apparently without cause.

HORSES PERISH IN A FIRE.

Seventeen Destroyed in a Supposedly Incendiary Long Island Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTBURY, L. I., Dec. 12.—The stable on the premises of James and William Pratt burned to the ground here early this morning, destroying seventeen horses, two wagon loads of produce, and farming utensils. James Pratt's wife noticed a flicker of light reflected on the walls of her bedroom about 1:30 A. M. She rushed to the window, to see the stable in flames.

It took little time for her to give an alarm and arouse the neighbors. The Pratt place is on the old county road in the rear of the Ladenburg estate. People returning to their homes early in the morning for miles around were attracted by the illumination in the sky. Many thought the Meadow Brook Club was burning.

When the Westbury firemen responded to the call they were helpless. There are no hydrants in this section and the wells were all frozen. It took their best efforts to beat the fire off and save the house. Together with the neighbors and the farmhands they were successful in saving only eight out of the twenty-five horses stabled in the barn.

The place was only partially insured. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Hughes Cancels Yale Engagements.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12.—That Gov. Hughes of New York, owing to the illness of his father, will not deliver the concluding lectures in the Dodge course at Yale University, Monday and Tuesday, was made known by the university authorities to-night on the receipt of a message from the Governor to the effect that he would be unable to come to New Haven.

GAYNOR SPEAKS OUT ON CITY PROBLEMS

Mayor-elect Discusses Graft, Corruption, Taxes, Bosses, White Slavery and Newspapers.

HAS A BIG WATER PROJECT

After His Travels Abroad He Thinks New York the Most Moral City in the World.

Speaking before a gathering of 1,500 men and women of New Rochelle at the Public Forum there on the subject of "Municipal Government," Mayor-elect Gaynor yesterday afternoon discussed at length many problems of city government. His talk covered topics which echoed familiarly of things he said in the recent municipal campaign, and even later.

He talked at length of the newspapers of the city and told what, in his opinion, an ideal newspaper ought to be. Although he had treated lightly before election the subject of "white slavery," he admitted yesterday that he had recently been giving the subject his earnest attention, and had discussed with Prof. Jenks and the Police Commissioner the question of admitting undesirable women immigrants into America.

The Mayor-elect referred indirectly to Richard Croker as a boss during whose time New York experienced one of the most corrupt administrations in the history of the city. He reviewed at length the system of the City Government of London and other cities of England, and contrasted them with the system of centralization of government as it exists in this city.

Mr. Gaynor admitted that graft existed in the various city departments, and gave his audience to understand that it was his intention to root it out as far as it lay in his power to do so. He told why it was difficult to get honest city officials, and accused the people themselves of being responsible for bad government. He referred to the city's system of water supply, and suggested that every city in the State might profitably draw its supply from one of the great chain of lakes.

He told of the recent sugar frauds and accused some of the newspapers of refusing to print the facts about it. Although the Mayor-elect admited that corruption existed in the government of municipalities, he gave it as his opinion that both mankind and municipalities showed a constant tendency toward improvement.

Cheers for the Speaker.

Mr. Gaynor had spoken at the People's Forum in New Rochelle before, and it was remembered that the last time he lectured there he was introduced by Arthur Brisbane, who attacked him during the recent Mayoralty fight.

He was scheduled to speak at 3 o'clock, but was twenty minutes late. During his speech he was frequently applauded as he was when he first entered the hall. Dr. Albert E. Leonard, Superintendent of the Public Schools of New Rochelle, presided and introduced the Mayor-elect.

"This subject of municipal government," began Mr. Gaynor, "is a large one, and one to be looked at from many points of view. I assure you that I felt a great inclination to come here to-day, and yet also an inclination to stay away. If you had gone through what I have since my election studying about this subject you wouldn't feel like talking on it. As it has been the custom here for the speaker to answer questions put by the audience, I will endeavor to do the same if the questions are not too pointed.

"It was Themistocles who said he could teach the Athenians how out of a small village they could make a great and glorious city. But there is no such problem existing in New York to-day. Already New Yorkers have a great and glorious city. So far as a strictly municipal corporation is concerned, it is the largest city in the world."

Mr. Gaynor then told at length of the municipal government of London, the functions of the Lord Mayor and the Common Council.

A One-Man Power.

"Everything there," he said, "is done in the open daylight before a board of first-class men—men who are anxious and willing to govern well and serve without pay. Here things are concentrated in a few hands. The Council in the City of New York has almost no power. One power after another has been taken away from it until almost nothing has been left. The Government here is concentrated in the Mayor and in the heads of departments under him. He can remove these heads of departments at will.

"This power assembled in a few people is contrary to the republican idea of government and to the real purposes of democracy. Still the people have their say, after all; they elect the Mayor.

"When a contest for City Government is on all those who want to rob the city, who trade in hypocrisy and with axes to grind, invariably get on the right side for them. But the people on the whole get their share out of it, one way and another.

"I assure you that I approach with great diffidence such a government of individual power. I certainly feel how inadequate I am to handle so great a task. If I had never studied government at all or participated in public affairs since boyhood or pursued the study of law as I have done; if I knew nothing about it at all, it would certainly be terrible for me.

"It is the fashion here to do everything with more self-assurance than anywhere on earth. All you young men who want to take part in the affairs of Government, who aspire to be appointed to office, just sit down and ask yourselves if you know a single thing about the Government of the office you want. If you don't, it is mere self-seeking effrontery for you to ask for that office.

Question of Qualification.

"Would you go into the Health Department without knowing anything about it? Which department do you want? 'Oh, any one will do me,' you say. That answer alone shows that you are fit for none. I am not criticising anybody. I am glad to have everybody come to me because I want everybody to feel that they ought to come to me. Perhaps I can learn something from them, even if it is only what to avoid.

"The government of the City of New York is a really difficult matter for several reasons. It is not an easy matter to fill the departments for one thing. First, you have got to get your men, and the men best fitted for the work must have studied the art of government somewhat. They must have come forward in the affairs of the government, they must have gone to the Legislature or read works on the subject of government. They must have had experience to be fit, and the number of men of that kind are limited. There are not many men who have done that thing. But I am glad to say that the young men from college and the men who have gone into business during the last decade are beginning to study government, to take interest in it, and to fit themselves for it.

"To direct a Government that is concentrated in one man is not such an easy matter. It is hard to find men who are

willing to accept office. One reason is that they have their own business to attend to and they don't want to give it up. I can understand that thoroughly. Perhaps the support of their families depends upon such men. They would like to do it, but are reluctant. They may not want to lessen their salaries. There is a perpetual railing that Government salaries are too small. They are moderate, it is true, but on the whole they are large enough.

"It is an honor to hold office. That fact must never be forgotten. If a man in another line of work is getting more salary than the President of the United States, it must be remembered that he is not getting the honor of being an office holder. Even to hold a small office is an honor.

A Duty Before Him.

"I went into the canvass for the office to which I have been elected with some reluctance, and I yielded only because I thought I ought to. The salary is small, and the term is only four years, whereas in my other work I was fixed for life, but this consideration had to be waived.

"They say those who are put in office are not fairly treated by the newspapers; that they are hounded, criticised, nagged about. That may be exaggerated, for I think highly of the New York press, as a whole. Of course the less said about some of the papers the better. If there were fewer people who read them it would be better for the community.

"Mental deterioration is the only way to characterize the people who read these papers. These papers don't want to be fair to anybody. But even these in time, I hope, will see the error of their way. The feeling is general in the community that these papers to which I allude do not treat men in office fairly. A free press is a great thing, but a mere sensational press is a miserable thing. Things ought to be written correctly and fairly, not merely to fill up space.

"Good newspapers sometimes show an inclination to imitate the bad ones, I am sorry to say. If one gets out an injunction against some one, another thinks that that is the proper thing to do. Things now going on in New York ought to be talked about soberly by the newspapers. A great water aqueduct under the city from Yonkers to Brooklyn, for one thing, is being talked about.

"An aqueduct 600 feet under the city—think of it! I don't know anything about it except what I have read in the newspapers, but there has been a lot of howling about it. If the newspapers would simply discuss it, I would be much obliged to them.

The Water Supply.

"The matter of supplying the city with water is a very great question. We are spending a great deal of money on it. I once said that I thought the proper thing to do was to make it a State work There is a great line of cities all the way from New York to Buffalo, and also a line on the southern tier, and I thought the State might get its water supply from one of the great lakes, thereby supplying all the cities, and even villages, in the State, the cities and villages paying for it as they used it.

"Think of it! Every city in the State buying a separate supply of water, going to all the expense of a plant, when the State could make one plant that would not cost more, if as much, as we are spending for the Catskill plant alone.

"My idea of the lake project is not a tenacious one, and maybe I am not competent to discuss it, but it is done elsewhere, and I think it could be done here. But as they are spending $160,000,000 or even $200,000,000 on the present plant, it may be too late to abandon it.

"One of the problems most talked about is that of corruption in cities. No one can deny that it is a long-standing complaint. The tendency here is to take Governmental power from large bodies and concentrate it. It is doubtful if it has proved to be the right thing.

"Did we ever have a more corrupt City Government than during the four years following the consolidation of the boroughs? I never heard of a more corrupt one. My view of the matter is that whether you repose power in a large Council or concentrate it in a Mayor you give him a power unknown since the days of despotism.

"Now," said Mr. Gaynor, turning to the newspaper men, "don't say that I advocate a despotic form of government. I mean no such thing.

Base People, Base Government.

"Whether the Government is pure and honest depends upon the community itself. If the community is corrupt, it will generally have a corrupt Government. The people as a rule don't get any better than they deserve. Base people, base Government. It advances only as the intelligence and virtue of the people advance, on the whole, and as an average. Hamilton said: 'Plan how you will, devise what you will, in the last analysis you have got to place the power somewhere and trust those in whom you put it.' A corrupt people, a corrupt Government. Water does not rise above its natural level.

"I think, however, that in the Government of the cities hereabout we get better all the time. When I first came to Brooklyn it was far worse than it is now. It is improving all the time. It is no use to take a morose and despondent view of the present. But some people are never content with the present. The past always appears to them to be better."

Referring to the immigration question, Mr. Gaynor said that at present New York had the most remarkable population of any city in the world. Some people, he said, advocated restriction of immigration.

"If you put the Italians out," he said, "our country will come to an absolute standstill. They are doing most of the work of the country. We want to keep out undesirables, of course, such as convicts and vicious people and women who are to be marketed in the slave trade in the city, if any exists."

Referring again to the corruption of City Government, the Mayor-elect went on:

"You have only to look back to 1897. In one four years' rule of the city there were many public officials who were bosses on the side and one big boss with many little ones under him. They grew rich, some went to live in Europe and some continued to live here. I was told before election not to say anything like this, but I did, and I know I lost many votes because of it. I am going to keep right on saying it, however.

What One Boss Did.

"One big boss returned here under the protection of the Statute of Limitations and was received at a big dinner by public officials. I don't want to wound anybody and I tell it only as a warning. But even bosses grow better because you young men can make them. You chaps here in ten years will be bosses yourselves. I do not mean it in an offensive sense. eW want and need political leaders. An organization should be run through ideas and not through patronage of public office.

"One other thing I want to mention is the oblique moral conception some people have in regard to the obligation the individual owes the city and State. The idea that it is right to steal the money from the city is general, even among church members.

"I would like to take a man that feels that way to the City Hall or to the tax office and show him the long line of taxpayers on the first of the year. These are the men you rob when you steal from the city. You corrupt officials when you refuse to pay taxes. That's the only way to put it.

"Some of the large property holders have a go-between and they get him to leave off so much of their assessed property and the amount thus saved they share with him. What a mean, contemptible thing!

"Pay! pay! Let them assess your property and pay it like a man. If there was only some way to catch a few and put them where they belong, in State's prison! These people who tempt public officers are the most contemptible in the community.

"It is hard to get honest officials, and if you say there are not many dishonest ones among the 40,000 Civil Service employes here you don't know what you are talking about. I speak of things that I know, and you know it. Perpetual temptation of officials is being done in all city departments.

Admits Police Graft.

"There is graft in the Police Department. I won't say that it is general, and I think the department is better ruled now than it has been in the past. But you can't rule free people in a lawless manner.

"After extensive traveling all over the world, I will say that the City of New York is the most orderly, decent, and moral large city in the world. There are a few people who have slandered New York grievously. I am going to work with the workers, and with these slanderers and sensationalists I am not going to work. There are only a few of them, but, dear me! how stridulent—not strident, mind—they are. I never got any result in this life without working hard, and I never saw flourishes do anything yet."

Referring again to the immigration question, Mr. Gaynor said he had taken up the matter of excluding undesirable women from the country with Prof. Jenks of Columbia University, and was going to see if the city couldn't do something about it as well as the Federal authorities.

"I am going right to the bottom of it," he declared. "I have recently discussed it also with the Police Commissioner, and I have another engagement with Prof. Jenks on the 18th."

Mr. Gaynor at this point went into the history of the recent sugar frauds and wanted to know why the newspapers were silent for eight years while the frauds in weights were going on.

"Some papers published it later," he added, "and some didn't. I read about it first in a magazine."

In closing he said:

"No Government conducted under a blanket or in secret can long remain pure. It might be possible to strike a happy medium between government by a great council and government by a commission made up of one, two, or three individuals. Some such a plan is being carried out now in Galveston, I believe. I hope it will turn out all right and that an example can be set to the rest of the country."

No one attempted to ask Mr. Gaynor any questions. He spoke for an hour and three-quarters and was cheered when he left the hall.

SAYS CITY TREASURY IS LOW.

McAneny Describes Its Condition as "Down to Bedrock."

George McAneny, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan, spoke last night on "The City's Needs" in the Manhattan Congregationalist Church, Broadway, and Seventy-sixth Street. Referring to the enormous expenditures of the retiring city Administration, he said that the newly-elected Government would inherit a bad system and a poor treasury, and that on Jan. 1, it would have available about $30,000,000 for general work and $47,000,000 for subways. He described the condition of the city treasury as "down to bedrock."

He advised the people to watch with the closest scrutiny the Board of Estimate and give their opinions and advice freely in all matters having to do with the city's welfare. The incoming Administration, he said, would try to give the city the best government possible, and would work hard to make decent government popular.

DITMARS SHOWS HIS REPTILES

Trained Snakes Put Through Stunts to Amuse Snorers' Club.

Raymond Ditmars, Curator of the Bronx Park Zoo, exhibited his trained snakes and small animals before the Snorers' Club in the Bronx last night. The Curator lassoed a rattlesnake, extracted poison from a deadly water moccasin from the South, and "charmed" some of the Oriental snakes with music from a phonograph.

It was the first time Mr. Ditmars had given a performance of his novel circus in this city. He has for several weeks been exhibiting some of the trained reptiles in other parts of the State and in New Jersey before Young Men's Christian Associations and colleges.

Most of the apparatus constructed by Mr. Ditmars and his assistant, Head Keeper Charles Snyder, for the purpose of showing what remarkable feats of skill certain animals and reptiles can perform in their native jungles, had been set upon the stage. Several boxes and crates containing about fifty specimens of animals and reptiles from the Zoo had been put on the stage, and a spotlight machine, of 2,000 candle power, had been arranged.

Out of a crate near the rear of the stage Mr. Ditmars lifted a little ring-tailed lemur and put it on a slack wire which stretched across the stage. At a word from Mr. Ditmars, the lemur began to propel itself, "hand over hand," along the wire, paused in the middle and deftly "skinned the cat," hung by its tail, and did other feats which ring-tailed lemurs are supposed to do in their jungle homes, where wire-like creepers are convenient for their gymnastics. And next came the kangaroo rats from the Sahara desert, rats built like kangaroos, with long hind legs and short front ones, rats which can jump as high as a man's head and run like the wind.

The lassoing of the rattler was done in order that the audience might see just how the snake catchers operate a field.

The rattler was turned loose on the stage with the spot-light full upon him. Mr. Ditmars, armed with a long stick, at the end of which was a noose, made a quick pass at the rattler's head. The noose slipped over. There was a sharp tug and the noose closed about the neck of the reptile. It squirmed and struggled as the cord drew tight. Snyder was ready with a bag held open. Into the bag went the struggling rattler, the noose relaxed and was withdrawn. The rattler was a prisoner, much to the relief of the spectators.

Then came the charming of the snakes. Mr. Ditmars turned on a phonograph, the records of which had been taken in Singapore. The music which filled the club was an exact record of the music made by the Hindu snake charmers. Several of the snakes, which had been turned loose on the stage directly in front of the phonograph, lifted their heads as the weird strains droned along and finally went into a sort of trance.

A LIBRARY OF BANKING.

Valuable Volumes to be Published by the Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Information of unique value to the financial world and to all students of economics regarding the monetary and banking systems of all the civilized nations, including the United States, will be made available during the coming year through a score or more of volumes prepared by the leading authorities in America, England, and Europe, to be published under the auspices of the National Monetary Commission. It will constitute a library of banking without parallel in the literature of any country, and will supply what is at present practically an absolute lack of information in the English language regarding the development during recent years of the financial systems of the world.

The commission, as soon as practicable, will print limited editions of the various volumes, and hopes that Congress will authorize their general publication and distribution and will provide for their sale at moderate prices through the Superintendent of Documents. The commission urgently expresses the hope that bankers, business men, and financial students of every sort will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to study the conditions and experiences of other countries as well as our own, and will co-operate with the commission in devising a banking system more worthy of America's position in the world and better adapted for the successful utilization of her great resources.

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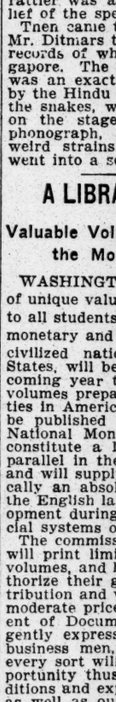

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

ZELAYA PREPARES TO RESIST MARINES

Force of 500 Intrenched to Prevent Entry of Americans Into Corinto.

DIXIE ARRIVES AT COLON

Men and Ammunition Transferred to Panama—Marines Concentrating at Philadelphia to Go on Prairie.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—Authoritative dispatches received here state that 500 of Zelaya's forces have been intrenched for the purpose of preventing the American marines from passing over the bridge into Corinto.

Since Thursday, when Gen. Estrada became practically certain that Gen. Vasquez, in command of a portion of Zelaya's troops, was attempting to make a detour around Rama for the purpose of seizing an unguarded river point and descending on Bluefields, the forces of the provisional Government have been acting with great energy. Rama has been occupied and other less important river landings have been strongly guarded. All available boats have been held in reserve to rush reinforcements to any point that may be threatened.

Gen. Chamorro and 250 men arrived here to-day to assist in guarding the entire sixty miles of the Escondido River from Rama to Bluefields. Gen. Chamorro left 300 men guarding the land passage between Bluefields and Greytown.

In an interview this afternoon, the Provisional Secretary of State, Adolfo Diaz, declared that the Zelayan troops would not be able to march overland from Greytown because of the swamps and jungles and that they would not be able to get the use of river boats. For these reasons Gen. Chamorro could afford to weaken the Greytown force without fear of the results.

While the Provisional Government would welcome additions to the men the United States cruiser Des Moines has aboard, Secretary Diaz declared that Estrada's forces were capable of defeating any attempt to attack Bluefields.

Scouting parties are out in every direction to determine the objective point of Gen. Vasquez, who asked for two days' extension of the truce to enable him to communicate with Zelaya. As Gen. Vasquez is in possession of a telephone system over which probably ten minutes would suffice to transact his business with Zelaya, this request was regarded with suspicion and was refused.

It is learned from an authoritative source that a reign of terror is being maintained in Managua, and that not less than 500 persons identified with political affairs are in chains in the prisons. A Catholic society has been ordered to cease sending food to the prisoners, and they are in fair way to starve to death, as they are allowed only 2 cents a day for food. Corporal punishment is meted out daily to various alleged offenders.

Zelaya, in order to create an impression that the sentiment of the people of Managua is hostile toward America and Americans, recently ordered Amello Estrada, a prominent Liberal and brother of the revolutionist chief, to organize a demonstration against that country and people, but this he refused to do, and Zelaya had him arraigned on a fictitious charge.

It is understood that Dr. Julian Irias, the Minister General, who has many adherents at Leon and Chinandega, has been making attempts to start an uprising in his favor as Zelaya's successor, but whether with Zelaya's consent is not known. It is reported also that Irias's home had been surrounded by soldiers.

COLON, Dec. 12.—The United States transport Dixie, with 700 marines aboard, which sailed from Philadelphia on Dec. 6, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. The Dixie proceeded to Dock 11, Cristobal, where cars were waiting to transfer the men, provisions and ammunition to Panama.

ESTRADA DEFERS TO US.

Contemplates No Resolute Action Without State Department Approval.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Señor Castrillo, representative of the Nicaraguan insurgents, received a cablegram from Gen. Estrada, head of the revolutionary movement, to-day, of which the following is a translation:

Rama, via Bluefields, Dec. 12.
Castrillo, Washington:

We occupy our impregnable position in Rama town, with an army more numerous and more decided than ever. Enemy is two days' march from Rama. From there he asks us for a parley. We are disposed not to concede anything and are sure of our victory. That is our true situation, and believe me that our plan from the beginning has been to capture the enemy at Rama. We are disposed not to take resolute action without approval of Department of State, to whom you must communicate this. When the battle is expected we will advise you.

At the time this dispatch was received the State Department announced that it was without news from Nicaragua to-day. Any action the department contemplates will be taken only on advices from the department's official sources of information.

MANAGUA OUTWARDLY CALM.

Populace Unconcerned, but Various Factions of Conspirators Are Busy.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—Outwardly Managua is peaceful. There have been no military preparations, and the populace appears unconcerned. Band concerts are given daily on the Plaza, and to all intents conditions are as they were before the United States severed diplomatic relations.

There is much intriguing, however, among the better classes, and the cafés are the centres of various conspiracies. The revolutionists in Leon, Granada, and Managua are contending among themselves, each being eager for supremacy. Those in Managua are openly declaring that they have been assured of the assistance of the United States, and they insist upon being permitted to choose Zelaya's successor.

At Managua Zelaya is surrounded by three classes of allies, first his relatives, who hold many of the offices; second, various foreigners who are in a measure Zelaya's partners, and third, the members of his Government.

ZELAYA RIDING FOR A FALL.

Prefers Deposition by United States Rather Than by His People.

PANAMA, Dec. 12.—It is the opinion of Panamans that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is riding for a fall, that he is deliberately working to bring about intervention by the United States, having chosen this form of humiliation in preference to the greater one of suffering defeat at the hands of Estrada and the revolutionists.

For the sixteen years that Zelaya has been in power, according to the statements of men on the isthmus who are conversant with affairs in Nicaragua, that country has been ruled by a group of eight daring, clever and conscienceless men who have looked on the country as their own personal property. This group has grown enormously rich by a systematized pillage of the revenues of the state and of individuals. It is estimated that Zelaya is worth about $20,000,000 gold, most of which he has invested in Brussels and London.

It is said to be well-established that the chief cause of the present revolution was the failure of Zelaya to distribute among his seven associates a loan of $5,000,000 obtained recently in Europe. The seven got part of the money, but not on the basis of apportionment which had governed these distributions in the past. They remonstrated at this, but all to no purpose. Zelaya refused to pay off on the old basis, and even threatened that if they did not submit gracefully he would turn against them the system which they had jointly organized.

This system was simple, but effective. Its modus operandi was about as follows: Whenever, in any region of the country, a citizen was found in lawful possession of a piece of property of any considerable value an agent of the group was sent to him to ask the price for which he would sell it. When the price was known, the agent would offer to buy it for about one-tenth its value. This offer being refused, the agent was then at liberty to outline his proposed retaliation, saying:

"If you do not sell we will denounce you as a conspirator. We will spread rumors about your activity in behalf of the revolutionary faction, which we are careful always to have stirring about somewhere in the country. We will produce witnesses who will swear to having been employed by you as go-betweens in your negotiations with the rebels. We will try you with our judges, in our court, before our jury, and sentence you to be shot as a traitor, and your property will be confiscated. Will you be shot or will you sell?"

Sometimes the men were shot, and the country at large imagined that these men were real traitors and conspirators, and applauded the verdict and their execution.

When the originators of this system found themselves threatened they promptly surrendered—all save one. This one turned revolutionist, with the result that an army of several thousand men was soon in the field, and Bluefields and the entire eastern coast of Nicaragua were conquered.

CREEL COMES TO SEE KNOX.

Special Mexican Envoy Hopes to Aid in Nicaraguan Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The arrival in Washington to-day of former Ambassador Creel of Mexico on a special diplomatic mission to this country is an interesting phase of the Nicaraguan situation. It is an open secret that the State Department has not placed much reliance upon Mexico as an aid in straightening out the situation in Central America.

Racial sympathies stand in the way of the Diaz administration's taking a firm stand and lending substantial support to this country in any drastic housecleaning plan for any other Latin-American country. The result has been that Mexico has assumed the rôle of a mediator to soften the blow to Nicaragua and still appear before the American people as a co-operator with the United States in the work of creating stable conditions in Central America, as her moral support of the Central American peace treaties require of her.

The State Department has heard nothing so far of a decisive battle in the vicinity of Rama, and the expectation seems to be that the flank movement tried with apparent success by Zelaya has postponed the fight. A message from Vice Consul Caldera at Managua to-day said nothing of a battle, and the department does not seem to be looking for a serious engagement unless Estrada manages to head Zelaya off from Bluefields until the regulars reach that city and begin seige operations.

DRAWN UNDER PASSING TRAIN.

Mr. McVey Didn't Heed His Daughter's Warning of Peril.

Rose McVey of 263 West 152d Street and her father, Thomas, who was 60 years old, spent yesterday with McVey's cousin, Robert Shields, of Richfield Park, near Hackensack, N. J. Shortly after 10 o'clock they went to the West Shore station to take the 10:39 train for Manhattan. An express was due a moment or two before the local, and, recalling the air pressure created by the fast-flying train as it swept by the narrow platform, Rose stepped inside the station just before the express was due, and advised her father to do the same.

With other waiting passengers, among them several women, however, Mr. McVey remained on the platform. The express thundered past a moment later and when it was gone Miss McVey stepped from the waiting room. Her father was nowhere to be seen, but several of the women who had been standing on the platform had fainted and men and other women were bending over them trying to revive them. The girl looked around.

"Where is my father?" she demanded.

None on the station would meet her eye or answer her question. The girl became panicstricken and burst into tears. She was on the point of collapse herself when one woman drew her aside and as gently as she could explained that the suction of the train had drawn old Mr. McVey under its wheels. He had been cut to pieces. The roar of the train had drowned his cry and those of the horrified witnesses.

TAFT COMING HERE TO-DAY.

Will Be the Principal Speaker at Big Mission Meeting To-night.

After addresses on Methodist missionary work in Africa at the Metropolitan Temple, last night, by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell and the Rev. Dr. Homer C. Stuntz, Missionary Secretary, some $1,500 was contributed toward the $350,000 African Diamond Jubilee Fund Bishop Hartzell hopes to have completed at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to-night.

President William H. Taft will deliver the principal address to-night, coming from Washington especially for this meeting. He is expected to arrive at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and take dinner with eighteen prominent New York ministers, representing all the leading denominations, at the home of the Rev. John Wesley Hill.

In his address last night Bishop Hartzell, who has spent thirteen years in charge of the African missionary field, told of the progress of the work there. He said conversions are being accomplished at the rate of 1,000 a year, but there are fully 100,000,000 barbaric heathens who have never heard the Gospel or even of Jesus Christ.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—President Taft will leave to-morrow morning for New York, where he is to be a speaker at the diamond jubilee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the Presidential party will be Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Laughlin, her sister, and Capt. Archibald Butt. While in New York the President and members of his party will be the guests of his brother, Henry Taft.

On Tuesday morning the President will go to New Haven to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Yale University, of which he is a member. He will leave New Haven at midnight, returning to Washington Wednesday.

HE OBJECTS TO BURGLARS.

Stafford Will Therefore Sell the House Where He Captured an Intruder.

Hartwell Stafford, a New York publisher, with offices at 154 Nassau Street, says he must leave his residence in Hackensack. He says it is a beautiful place to live in, but he takes exception to the action of Judge Milton Demarest, who sentenced a supposed burglar caught in the Stafford home to only one year in State prison. He advertises his house for sale thus:

I bought this house for a home. It is ideal in location, arrangement, and convenience, and I hate to sell it.

I captured a burglar in the house some four weeks ago and he threatened to do me up if I did not let him go. I calculated that it would be many years before he would have this chance, but at the trial Judge Demarest sentenced him to one year. In a short time, therefore, he will be among us again.

If I take a gun to protect myself I will probably get about twenty years, and if he sticks a knife in my back some dark night he will probably get about six months.

I do not think the odds are fair; consequently I get out, and so here is a big bargain for somebody. It doesn't need much cash; just enough to make it sure that the property won't be thrown back on my hands and I won't have to go back there to live.

The frequent burglaries in the county and the small percentage of captures is used as an argument in police circles that when a capture is made a heavy sentence should follow, but in this particular case there was a question as to the captive's purpose. He denied that he was a burglar, saying he merely wanted to see a maid in Mr. Stafford's employ.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM Cures Coughs, Colds or Grippe. 10cts.—Adv.

If you are seeking a Furnished Room see Page 13.

FLEW TO NEW YORK AND BACK TO BOSTON

So Says Mr. Tillinghast of Worcester, but He Won't Show the Airship He Used.

TRAVELED 4,000 FEET UP

And Sometimes Made 120 Miles an Hour—Refers Doubters to a Long Island Coast Guard.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 12.—Wallace E. Tillinghast, a well-to-do citizen and Vice President of a Worcester manufacturing company, declares he has secretly invented, built, and tested an aeroplane capable of carrying three passengers, and in which he says he has flown from his station near Worcester, to New York, thence to Boston, and then back, a distance of 300 miles, a speed of 120 miles an hour being maintained at various times.

The test was made on Sept. 8, at night, according to Mr. Tillinghast, who says he circled the Statue of Liberty at an elevation of 4,000 feet, and was seen on the return trip by a coast guard on Long Island, when flying low, the fact being recorded in the newspapers at the time. When near Fire Island, Mr. Tillinghast declares, the machine sailed in midair for forty-five minutes at a height of 4,000 feet while two mechanics who were with him repaired a motor cylinder.

Mr. Tillinghast says the machine is a monoplane, weighing 1,550 pounds, with a spread of 72 feet, and equipped with a 120 hodse power gasoline engine of special construction. He refuses to tell where the machine is at present, but says he will bring it to Worcester in February for a public demonstration.

Tillinghast Flying Again!

Special to The New York Times.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., Dec. 12.—At 7:15 o'clock this evening William Leach of the Fire Island Life Saving Station, when doing patrol duty, was startled by a buzzing noise in the air like the running of a swift motor. When asked if it could have been the noise of geese in flight he said no, as it was like a motor. The direction was apparently to seaward, or southwest from Fire Island. He looked overhead, but could see nothing, although it sounded as though quite low. He thinks it must have been an airship. The apparent direction was toward the Jersey Beach.

BLERIOT FALLS IN FLIGHT.

Aeroplane Strikes Roof at Constantinople—Aviator in Hospital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 12.—M. Blériot, the French aeroplanist, whose flight across the English Channel was one of the most remarkable achievements of the year, and who has had more narrow escapes from death than any other aviator, met with a serious accident here to-day.

He was giving an exhibition in the presence of an immense crowd, when his aeroplane collided with the roof of a house. The force of the impact turned the machine completely over and Blériot fell to the ground.

He was injured on the left side, and, it is feared, internally. His machine was completely wrecked.

Blériot, who was using an aeroplane of the cross Channel type, did not wish to disappoint the crowds that had gathered to watch his exhibition, although a strong wind was blowing. No sooner had he ascended than he was carried away by the wind a distance of about a mile and a half toward Tataola Hill. He endeavored to tack and return to the starting point, but was unable to rise above the roofs of the houses on the hill. His machine was driven against the walls of two buildings and was overturned, falling from a height of twenty-five feet.

Blériot remained in his seat and was caught in the wreckage. After being taken out he managed to raise himself from his recumbent position, but complained of a severe internal pain. Mme. Blériot hastened to his assistance and had him conveyed to the French Hospital, where the physicians found that he had been severely bruised in the abdominal region.

His wife reassured the crowds that were besieging the hospital. She reported the condition of her husband to be fairly satisfactory, but said that nothing definite could be learned until to-morrow.

FIREMAN FALLS FROM TRAIN.

Engineer Searching for Body Runs Over It with His Train.

E. H. Smith, engineer of the train that runs between Hoboken and Montclair every evening switching off the main line of the Lackawanna Railroad just before the Roselle Avenue station, Newark, missed his fireman, Andrew Lynch, at the end of his run last night.

He figured that Lynch must have been thrown out, if anywhere, just before the Newark station, where, though the train ran slowly, it always swayed sharply in leaving the main track. In this case, reasoned the engineer, Lynch might have been only stunned by the fall, and so, when the run back began about 10:30, he put two brakemen with lanterns on the cow catcher.

Each brakeman, holding fast with one hand, held in the other his lantern as far over the track as he could. Smith listened for any cry from them. None came till the Roselle Avenue station was passed and the train bore down, not very fast, upon the switch. Then the brakemen shouted and Smith threw down the clutch and slammed on brakes. But he knew from the horror of the last shouts of the brakemen that he was too late. He knew, too, by the feeling in the engine that he had passed over a body.

Examination showed that it was Lynch. Evidently he had been thrown to the westbound track, as the engine, going up on the east track, had taken the switch. His family, at Columbia Heights, Jersey City, was notified.

CHANG STARTS FOR CAPITAL.

Chinese Minister Gives $150 in Tips as He Leaves San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Accompanied by his wife and the three score members of his party, Chang Yin Tang, Chinese Minister to the United States, left for Washington to-day.

The party was accompanied from the hotel to the ferry building by a delegation of Chinese merchants. Just before leaving the hotel Minister Chang handed a check for $150 to the clerk, asking that all who had waited on his party during their stay be remembered.

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R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

An after dinner rhapsody

LA MARQUISE CIGARETTES

of a "vintage"

PAT SHEEDY, SPORT, ART COLLECTOR, DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

of the reward, Adam Worth took his children, who knew nothing of their father's career, and returned to England, where he established a home. Before leaving this country he told me that at his death he was going to send me a genuine Murillo that had been stolen from a monastery in Mexico.

"I thought nothing of that last statement of Worth's until he died in 1902. Four months after his death a stranger came to me at the Sturtevant House, where I was living, and handed me a bulky package. He said Worth had left it to me. When I opened it I found a valuable painting, but did not know whether it was by Murillo." I needed money badly at the time, and sold it to John Condon for a song.

"Now I am an art gambler," Sheedy went on, this being in 1907. "I became interested in art in the way I described. I got a tip that a Correggio was in the possession of Raisuli, the Moorish bandit. I learned of it through a bright young fellow who had made a mistake and was hard up.

"I advised him to go to Morocco to escape the extradition laws. Near Morocco he made the acquaintance of Rais Uli. I spent a couple of months near Tangier, Rais Uli then being Governor of the provinces outside of the city. Finally I persuaded him to part with the picture, and took it to Spain, taking it to the Prado Museum, at Madrid, where I made certain it was the real Correggio."

In the last two years Sheedy had spent his time partly abroad, bargaining for old masters, and partly disposing of them at his store in West Thirty-fourth Street. He had been living quietly with his wife in handsomely furnished apartments over the store. His paintings at the time of his death included specimens, it is said, of every painter of the Barbizon school, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Ziem, and Scalbert.

UNIONS PLAN STEEL FIGHT.

Leaders' Conference in Pittsburg May Mean Strike Involving All Trust Plants

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—One of the most momentous labor conferences of recent years will begin here to-morrow when the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the National officers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers open deliberations over the present strike situation of the union employes of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

The conference is scheduled to discuss the tin mill employes' strike, but it is known that before the deliberations will have ceased subjects ranging from the strike of the union switchmen of the Northwest to the strike of the "handmade" glass blowers of the Middle States will have been thoroughly threshed out and long and bitter campaigns planned.

Congress will be appealed to for legislation, and as a last resort a sum of money will be put aside by the federation council to stand a long strike siege along many lines of industry.

President Samuel Gompers of the Federation is in attendance at the conference, and to-night in a short interview stated that the present gathering of union labor leaders would be prolific of great results.

Principal among the many subjects to be discussed by the labor leaders will be the fight contemplated against the United States Steel Corporation by union men all over the United States. As a last resort, according to a prominent Federation of Labor leader's statement to-night, a strike will be called in all of the various plants and producing concerns of the United States Steel Corporation. But the strike will only be called after attempts to get legislation favorable to the union men have failed.

The "open shop" policy of the Steel Corporation seems to be the chief bone of contention.

Two hundred labor leaders throughout the United States will be in attendance at the conference.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.—There was little change to-day in the switchmen's strike situation. The railroads say they are moving freight satisfactorily and are steadily improving the service, while the strikers dispute this assertion.

The Executive Council of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor to-day adopted resolutions favoring arbitration of the switchmen's strike, and asking Gov. Eberhart's assistance in procuring arbitration. The Council has received reports from every Congressional district in Minnesota to the effect that freight was not moving with the usual celerity.

President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union returned to-day from Cincinnati, where he had a conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Hawley had nothing to say regarding this conference.

CAPE-TO-CAIRO LINK OPENED.

British Railway Now Extends 2,147 Miles from Cape Town.

CAIRO, EGYPT, Dec. 12.—The British Congo sections of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway were formally opened and linked up to-day. This completes a continuous British line of 2,147 miles from Cape Town.

The section now opened is 134 miles from the Chartered Company's terminus at Broken Hill to the southern frontier of the Congo Independent State. Work is already in progress across the frontier on 160 miles of Congo line into Kantanga, which it is expected will be completed in the Autumn of 1910.

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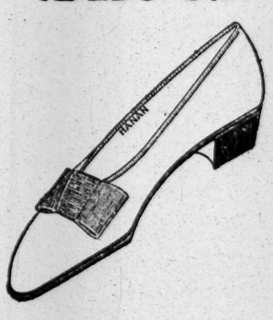

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Broadway, corner 29th St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
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390 Fulton Street (near Smith Street), Brooklyn.

CITIZENSHIP URGED FOR PORTO RICANS

Insular Bureau Report Says Commerce of Island Shows Encouraging Growth.

THE PHILIPPINES BENEFITED

Growers of Tobacco and Sugar Get Better Prices Since American Market Has Been Opened to Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report, submitted to the Secretary of War, urges that United States citizenship be extended to those who desire it in Porto Rico. Whether this is done by a law conferring citizenship on the whole body of Porto Ricans or by an act enabling them by the performance individually of some simple preliminary acts to become American citizens without delay is a matter of detail for Congress to work out, he says.

"It is hoped," he adds, "that the grant of citizenship may be regarded simply as an act of justice and performed in an open and unequivocal manner."

The commerce of the island shows on the whole a continuous and encouraging growth. The exports for the fiscal year just passed amounted in value to more than $30,000,000, and the imports to more than $26,000,000. The imports from the United States amounted to more than $23,000,000.

Gen. Edwards comments at length on the recent tariff legislation of the United States, whereby goods from the Philippines, except rice, may be shipped to the United States free of duty with certain limitations.

"It is believed that the people of the Philippines have every reason to be content with the new tariffs, and that there will result from them that prosperity in the Islands which should be the result of their relation to the United States," says Gen. Edwards.

"The net result so far has been to increase the price paid to the grower for his leaf tobacco 10 per cent. The price received by the producer of sugar has increased 25 per cent. These are increases which may be attributed wholly to the true trade relations, fluctuations in the world's markets having been eliminated."

Gen. Edwards says the importation of Philippine cigars into the United States has been at the rate of about 75,000,000 a year, or one-half the limit for free admission. The effect on the American industry, he adds, "may well be judged by the fact that these cigars may be found only with the greatest difficulty."

The imports of the Philippines during the last fiscal years were over $27,000,000. American goods constituted 17 per cent. of their total value. Gen. Edwards predicts that under the new free trade conditions this percentage will be largely increased.

The report says that with the minor exception of the trouble with the Moro outlaw, Jikiri, on Jolo Island, the constabulary has maintained quiet and order in all parts of the Philippines without the active intervention of the army.

Holiday Gifts

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Nothing could be more acceptable as a holiday remembrance than a watch—a reliable one which will keep in ever grateful recollection thought of the donor. Our display of Watches is most noteworthy and the prices deserve consideration from all who wish to buy an accurate timepiece at modest cost.

Gold Watches for Women, $15 to $150.

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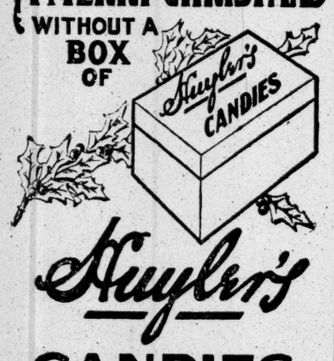

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is not.

ASKS STRAUS TO MOVE THE PREVENTORIUM

Max Nathan, Who Sold Cottage, Thought Mr. Straus Wanted It for His Own Use.

OFFERS TO GIVE HOTEL LAND

If Preventorium Will Leave Lakewood —Untermyer, as Counsel, Threatens Legal Steps if Proposal Is Refused.

Samuel Untermyer, as counsel to Max Nathan, a partner of Nathan Straus in the ownership of the Lakewood property on which the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children stands, has written to Mr. Straus protesting against the use of the Cleveland cottage at Lakewood for the purposes of the preventorium. Mr. Untermyer contends that when Mr. Nathan sold the Cleveland cottage to Mr. Straus he understood he wanted it for his personal use. Mr. Nathan offers his interest in the Lakewood Hotel property, representing an investment to him of more than $300,000, provided the officials of the preventorium will agree to move out of the Cleveland cottage and leave Lakewood. Mr. Untermyer in his letter says that unless Mr. Straus agrees to his proposal his client will take legal steps to protect what he calls his rights.

It was learned last night that negotiations are under way by which the preventorium hopes to get possession of all of the Lakewood Hotel Company's property, which would enable it to carry out the preventorium project at the Cleveland cottage and make some other disposition of the Lakewood Hotel, some disposition which would satisfy the Lakewood property owners, who have feared all along that the preventorium authorities intended turning the hotel into a tuberculosis sanitarium.

Here is Mr. Untermyer's letter to Mr. Straus:

New York, Dec. 10, 1909.

Mr. Nathan Straus, 27 West Seventy-second Street:

Dear Sir: Following our very unsatisfactory conversation of last week over the telephone, I persuaded Mr. Nathan to delay action in the hope that you would reconsider your refusal to confer with us as to the matters in controversy between Mr. Nathan and yourself.

In view of the long years of friendship that have existed between you and the desire of Mr. Nathan as expressed to you through me, and of my anxiety, to exhaust every effort at conciliation in order to preserve these relations, your attitude seems so arbitrary and extraordinary that you leave Mr. Nathan no alternative but to assert his legal rights, which he will do with the greatest reluctance and regret and only from his sense of duty to the people of Lakewood, who have appealed to him for protection against the use of which the Cleveland cottage and adjacent land are being put.

Before, however, taking action, and in the hope that the controversy may still be averted, I am instructed to renew the offer I made you over the telephone as follows:

If you will abandon the present unauthorized use of the Cleveland cottage and adjacent grounds, and will remove the preventorium from Lakewood to a place where it will not invade the peace and comfort and property rights of others, and in which Mr. Nathan believes will be better adapted to the purposes of the institution, he will donate his entire one-half interest in the Lakewood Hotel, property representing an investment to him of over $300,000, to the purpose of the institution.

If, however, you should unfortunately persist in your present attitude Mr. Nathan will feel bound to assert his legal rights in the performance of his promise and of what he believes to be his obligations to the people of Lakewood, who in his opinion are justly incensed at the intrusion of this enterprise upon the threshold of their homes where it is, whether rightly or wrongly, regarded as a threatening danger to their lives and health and those of their children.

Mr. Nathan fully understands your contention to be that the preventorium does not receive diseased children, and that its maintenance in Lakewood involves no danger to the people there, but he feels that the line of distinction you seek to draw on this subject does not remove the very natural dread of the residents of Lakewood, and that no useful purpose can be served by locating an institution of this character, which must depend for its success upon the good will of the community, in a place where it arouses the bitter animosities of its neighbors.

I am also instructed to protest against your assumption that Mr. Nathan ever gave you permission to use the Cleveland cottage or adjacent grounds for any such purpose. The facts as stated to me by Mr. Nathan in this connection are as follows:

Recently you stated that because of your friendship with the late Grover Cleveland you had a sentimental attachment for the cottage, and that you would like to have the use of the cottage. Mr. Nathan, understanding that your request was for permission to occupy the cottage for yourself and family, cheerfully assented. It never for a moment occurred to him that you would care to use it for the purpose to which it has been put, and I do not understand that you disclosed any such purpose at the time or that you had any such plan in mind, although I afterward learned that before you had spoken to him or his son on the subject you had already entered upon the enterprise without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Nathan. When at a later date, after you had disclosed to Mr. Nathan the use to which you intended to put the property and offered him $100,000 for his one-half interest, you will recall that he told you that he would not consent to your having the property for the purpose at any price.

Your long years of acquaintance with Mr. Nathan, and the fact that Mr. Nathan is now willing to donate under proper conditions his large interests to a charity of the character in question, will, I am sure, satisfy you that in taking the stand that he had assumed with respect to the use of the property, he is acting with the unselfishness and sense of justice that are characteristic of the man. He wants to prevent the perpetration and continuance of what he—whether rightly or wrongly—firmly believes to be a grievous injury to the people of Lakewood, and I trust that on further reflection you will see your way to avail yourself of this magnanimous offer in the interest of the charity to which you have lent such generous aid.

I have advised Mr. Nathan that from my reading of the charter of the Lakewood Hotel Company, which I understand to be the owner of the Cleveland cottage and adjacent lands, the company is without power to permit the use of the property for the present purpose, and that such use may be enjoined.

If, as I hope, you will reconsider your refusal to discuss the subject of the relative rights of Mr. Nathan and yourself, I will be pleased to take up such discussion with you either directly or through your counsel.

Under instructions from Mr. Nathan, I am sending a copy of this letter to each of the Directors of the preventorium, so that Mr. Nathan's attitude may be fully understood by them.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

Mr. Straus went to Washington yesterday and could not be reached, but William Wirt Mills, who represents his charitable projects, had this to say:

"The arrangement made several years ago between Mr. Straus and Mr. Nathan concerning the use of the Cleveland Cottage at Lakewood was a verbal one. By the terms of this verbal agreement, Mr. Straus used the Cleveland Cottage, so called because the late President Cleveland had occupied it at one time. Mr. Straus occupied the cottage for some time as a Summer home.

"Although plans were being carried out as early as last May for the conversion of the cottage into a preventorium, no protest came from Mr. Nathan until a few weeks ago. In May and June workmen built dormitories and shacks near the cottage and altered the cottage itself so as to conform with the plans of an ideal preventorium. On July 2 the first children began to arrive. Mr. Straus was under the impression that Mr. Nathan was going to give his share in the property for the preventorium. One reason why the announcement of the gift was delayed until Nov. 10 was the unwillingness of Mr. Nathan at the last minute to donate his share.

"Mr. Straus's position is a simple one. He has given his interest in the Lakewood property to the Preventorium—both his interest in the hotel and in the cottage."

Marcus M. Marks, President of the Preventorium's Board of Trustees, said yesterday that Mr. Straus had turned the letter over to him for action.

"The Preventorium is in the peculiar position of possessing one-half of a valuable property to continue its work of philanthropy, which has been unanimously approved of throughout the country, and of being offered the other half if it agrees to stop its good work there and move away," he said.

"We are endeavoring to come into possession of both halves in the interest of our work, and we trust we shall be successful in this. There can positively be no objection to our present work in the Cleveland Cottage, which is a quarter of a mile away from the nearest home.

"The cottage has been dedicated to the memory of Grover Cleveland, and as every child there is in splendid condition we hope that no impediment will be placed in the way of this particular part of our work. It is up to the Lakewood people to be generous in this respect and, having investigated to their full satisfaction, to express their approval, so that we may come into possession of the whole property and end an unfortunate controversy."

The legal fight to drive the Preventorium out of Lakewood began about three weeks ago, when Dr. Sherburn Wheelwright, Superintendent of the Preventorium, was arrested on the charge of bringing dependent children into the State. Mr. Wheelwright was held by Justice of the Peace John J. Cowan for the Grand Jury. One of the Preventorium officials wanted to know who the complainant was, and the Justice said he was the complainant. Justice Cowan then went to Jersey City and caused the arrest of Mr. Theodore Rosenberg, a trustee for the Preventorium, on a similar charge. He, too, was held for the Grand Jury.

It is said that ever since these legal steps were taken the property-holders in Lakewood have been trying to bring influence to bear on Mr. Nathan to drive the Preventorium out.

LINER JARRED BY A BLOW-UP.

Cylinder Explodes on the Lorraine and Halts Her in a Storm.

Through the quickness and skill of the engineers on the French liner Lorraine what might have been a disastrous accident was averted on the voyage from Havre to this port which ended yesterday. Late on Sunday a week ago, when the vessel, one day out from the other side, was running through a gale and bucking tremendous seas, the head of the intermediate pressure cylinder of the port engine burst.

Instantly there came a flood of steam and a tremor ran through the vessel. The engineers immediately shut off the steam and Chief Engineer Morel sent word of the accident to Capt. Tournier.

The vessel proceeded under her starboard engine, making about eight knots an hour and barely able to keep her head up to the giant seas. The making of temporary repairs was a difficult task with the vessel rolling and tossing, but it was successfully accomplished. The men disconnected the three cylinders and then connected up the high and low pressure cylinders, cutting out the damaged cylinder entirely. It took twenty hours to make the repairs. The Lorraine then came on under both engines, and made such good time that she was only delayed a few hours.

Soon after the repairs were made the vessel ran out of the gale and fair weather followed her all the way to port. There was some uneasiness among the passengers at the time of the accident, but their fears were soon allayed.

This is the first time the Lorraine has been in port for some weeks. On Nov. 7, while she was in the English Channel bound for here she collided with the steamship St. Barthelemy. Both vessels were so damaged that they had to return to port.

BROOKLYN CAN NAP AFTER JANUARY 1

New President Will Silence Borough Hall Bell and "Fire the Ringer."

HIS VERY FIRST REFORM

Noonday Tolling of the Old Bell Keeps Folks Awake on the Heights.

Brooklyn awoke with a start yesterday to the fact that it was at last to have a real simon-pure reform administration. It had been expecting much from Borough President-elect Steers, but there now comes an announcement indicating that he is to exceed all expectations by tearing out the evils of borough government by the very roots. Mr. Steers, it appears, is going in for a reform which even President Swanstrom, with all his achievements in that direction, did not approach.

For years Brooklyn has been made a nerve-racking place to live in by the ringing of the bell atop of the Borough Hall at the noon hour daily, except Cunday. The custom was introduced by a radical Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn who had spent his early life in Hauppauge, N. Y., and was a stickler for the strenuous life.

The folks on the Heights go up in arms against the idea, and delegation after delegation called on the excitement-loving Mayor to protest. But it was all to no purpose. The Mayor was set.

"I am accused," he said with some feeling, "of trying to make life in Brooklyn as gay and exciting as it is in New York or Paris. That accusation is entirely unjust. Did I start the custom of ringing the church bells on Sunday mornings? Did you ever see me at the annual tournamen of the Prospect Park Croquet Club cheering myself hoarse over a clever drive to the left wicket?

"Am I the man who organized the Brooklyn Democratic Club or the Society of Old Brooklynites? If this town has become a place of such distracting turmoil and feverish excitement it isn't my fault. I think it is only in the line of progress that means be provided to call the attention of the people of Brooklyn to the flight of time. When they hear this bell they will realize that a full day has passed since they heard it last—although they may be confused on first awakening as to whether the time is to-day or yesterday."

So, day after day, the bell continued to ring at noon. The folks on the Heights and the clerks in the office buildings roundabout had to give up their mid-day nap and combine it with the afternoon nap, making one snooze of the two.

This had its evil result, as it made many of them wakeful in the evening and caused them to take to auction pinochle and other forms of dissipation. But several years ago Brooklyn became itself again when a fire got into the tower on the Borough Hall and the voice of the bell was stilled. However, it was not to be for long.

Borough President Coler, who had developed a turbulent spirit by sitting in the Board of Estimate with Controller Metz, had the old bell repaired and replaced on the roof. Since then it has been rung daily at noon. Disappointed in Mr. Coler, Brooklyn did not ask him to succeed himself.

But Borough President-elect Steers, it seems, is in sympathy with the old Brooklyn spirit. He does not object to the excitement of city life, but believes that the line should be drawn somewhere. He thinks the Borough Hall bell should be rung on special occasions, such as old home week or on Washington's Birthday, when the "boys who ran with the old machine" turn out on parade, but there was no reason why Brooklyn should be startled and its rest broken every day by the ringing of the bell. So, he announces, he is going to abolish the bell ringing the first thing on taking office.

"Not only am I going to silence that bell," says he, fearlessly and determinedly, "but I'll make this reform complete—I'm going to fire the bell ringer."

NEWTOWN BRIDGE TIED UP.

Sunday Throngs Forced to Ferry Over In Boats—Woman Loses $50.

Replacing a broken bed plate on the big roller lift bridge that spans Newtown Creek between Manhattan Avenue in Greenpoint and Vernon Avenue in Long Island City tied up traffic across that thoroughfare all day yesterday.

Thousands were compelled to resort to the tugboats and rowboats that were pressed into service to ferry the Sunday crowds back and forth across the creek.

Special policemen were on duty on both sides of the creek to handle the throng which piled into the boats, and as one boatload got caught in a crush near the Long Island City landing one of the women passengers dropped her pocketbook, which she said contained $50, overboard into the creek, and it was lost.

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CONGRESS WILL WAIT TO HEAR FROM TAFT

Session Has a Lazy Beginning Because His Recommendations Are Not All In.

INSURGENTS ARE UNCERTAIN

Claim Fifty Votes in the House, but Do Not Know Just How to Use Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The first week of Congress is over, and what is likely to be the last week before the holidays has begun without a single one of the important policies of the President having got before either house in the form of a bill. Even the big appropriation bills, which are purely matters of routine and which are generally nearly ready on the opening day of the session, are still in the embryonic stage, and it is a question whether the first of them—the District Appropriation bill—can be got ready in time for consideration in the House before the Christmas recess is taken.

Some of the President's legislative ideas have reached Congress outlined in his annual message, but the ones which he himself considers the most important are still awaited with eager expectancy. The President has recommended the establishment of postal savings banks and the initiation of a system of subsidies for the development of our commerce with South America and the Orient, but it is safe to say that Congress will not rush forward to carry out those recommendations until the major policies on which special messages have been promised have been scanned sufficiently to indicate to the leaders the full scope of his plans.

It remains to be seen how much of that legislative programme will be actively pushed in Congress once Congress knows exactly what it is. At present both camps are marking time, keeping a sharp lookout on the President. The regulars will not start on anything until they know the full length to which the President would commit them. The insurgents dare not declare themselves until they find out whether their declarations will be for or against the President, and whether their declarations for certain progressive policies may not be forestalled, in appearance at least, by the suave assurances of the old guard.

How uncertain the insurgents are is shown partly in the absence of meetings among the ten or more insurgent Senators and by the absence of action at the meeting of eleven House insurgents last evening. As far as one can make out the full result of that meeting is that the insurgents to-day are quoted as claiming fifty votes. But fifty votes for what? That this is the question, and neither regular nor insurgent can answer it until the holidays are passed and the President's special messages have been received.

Besides the three messages promised on Nicaragua, conservation, and railway control there is talk to-day that a fourth message may deal with the local Government of the District of Columbia. The two civil Commissioners, who, with an army engineer, make up the Government, have resigned, to take effect next month, and the impression is general that the President will recommend the establishment of the one-man system, the abolition of the commission, and the return to the plan that obtained years ago under Gov. Shepherd.

With it all comes the rather incongruous statement—and this statement is oft-repeated even now—that the session will be a short one. Where these reports come from it would be hard to say. The Democratic leader, Champ Clark, has predicted a do-nothing session, but that statement is not authoritative. But from Senators high in the confidence of the powers come hints to the same effect.

Exactly what is expected is not known, though no one seems to look for an open break between Congress and the President over the latter's recommendations. If any harm befall the President's plans it is suggested that it will come more by way of vitiating amendments than by any motion so rude as to reject.

On this subject no one will make a prediction, but when an illustration is asked for, one is referred to the action of Chairman Weeks in appointing a hostile subcommittee to consider all proposals for postal savings banks. Some affect to think that action a straw in the wind. Others look to the White House and say that the wind hasn't yet begun to blow.

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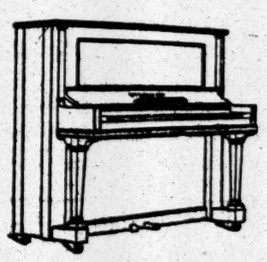
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CORPORATION FACTS WANTED BY NAGEL

Federal Agency to Collect Them for All Inter-State Concerns Needed, He Says.

SECRETS TO BE PROTECTED

Must Recognize National Scope of Business—Asks for Power to Regulate Inter-State White Slave Traffic Also.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The report of Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, made public to-night, contains two very important recommendations. The first is for the development and expansion of the Bureau of Corporations into an agency to perform for the whole country what it has been doing in specific instances. Secretary Nagel's recommendations in that respect suggest an agency to which the management and condition of all inter-State corporations must be reported. The need of properly safeguarding business secrets is recognized and would be provided for. The Secretary draws the comparison that the commercial and financial life of the Nation has become nationalized, and suggests that it is now in order to nationalize its corporate life.

On the sbuject of Government control of the financial and industrial forces the prime need of two things is emphasized: First, reliable information upon which the Government may take legislative and administrative action, and, second, reliable information in a concise and available form to serve for the basis of public opinion. The first step to be taken, he says, is an advance toward a complete system for obtaining and making public this information. The Bureau of Corporations has demonstrated the value of this beyond doubt, in the limited way in which the force and money available would allow.

But Secretary Nagel believes the time has come for a far wider and more complete application of those principles. This, the Secretary says, can be accomplished only by a definite Federal system of statutory publicity, by which all important corporations engaged in inter-State commerce will be obliged to report at stated intervals to a Federal agency, such as the Bureau of Corporations, the essential facts regarding their organization, management, and condition.

This work must be carried on by the Federal Government, the Secretary believes, because it is the only agency which has jurisdiction commensurate with the matter it has to consider and which can prescribe uniform conditions for the entire country.

"Any attempt to solve the question through State action has been and necessarily will be futile," says the report. "No considerable number of States can ever agree on establishing or maintaining any one system. No State alone can make its system effective. In financial and commercial conditions the country has become nationalized. Its legal regulation should also be National."

Owes Protection Also.

The Secretary goes on to say that "if the Government regulates corporate business, it should also extend to it, as far as possible, that proper protection which is the necessary corollary of such regulation. If the Government undertakes to regulate corporate combination, it is also obvious that such combination must be recognized within its proper limits. It is useless to ignore the plain fact that business centralization has been largely accomplished already and that this centralization has been forced by imperative economic law. The problem before the Government in this connection is, therefore, not that of the existence of combination, but that of the misuse of the vast commercial powers acquired thereby."

An outline of the system the Secretary recommends would compel regular reports from all inter-State commerce corporations, and their publication in the form which would safeguard business secrets.

In the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization the need of facilities to meet growing conditions is recognized. Improvements have been made in the immigration stations all over the country, and will be carried on. In all during the fiscal year 944,235 aliens entered the country. A total of 29 per cent. of illiterates is shown by the report, which is something of an increase over the previous year. The coming of these aliens, however, brought $17,331,828 into the country and they possessed an average of $23.50 each. It is calculated by the department, however, that 33 per cent. of all these aliens were assisted with money to reach this country.

During the past, as in the several preceding years, a very large proportion of immigration has been from countries of southern and eastern Europe. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey in Europe and the smaller principalities adjacent, and Russia have supplied about 67 per cent. of the immigrants admitted. In 1908 these same countries furnished 64 per cent.

There have been rejected at the United States ports during the past year 10,411 aliens, or about 1.09 per cent. of the total number applying for admission. There has been a marked increase in the number rejected on moral grounds, due to the unremitting efforts to detect members of especially undesirable classes and turn them back at the ports. While the Immigration Service is assuming very large proportions, and the expense is running into considerable figures, it is well to remember, the report says, that the protection and fair treatment of human beings is one of its purposes, and that the head tax paid by the immigrants themselves still exceeds the cost of the entire Immigration and Naturalization Services.

White Slave Traffic.

In one portion of his report Secretary Nagel takes up the white slave traffic. Through the watchfulness of immigration inspectors, a large number of prosecutions have been begun by the Department of Justice. Where those prosecutions have covered the direct importation of women for immoral purposes the prosecutions have been considerably successful. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Keller case, which gave to the States a measure of authority to deal with their own situation, Mr. Nagel says, has embarrassed the Federal authorities in that direction.

The department's investigations show that the traffic in women is an established and extensive business and is by no means confined to trading in women who have been imported. It includes alien women who have entered the country in a regular way, and American women as well. Under the law now existing the Federal officers are equipped to deal with only a small part of such a situation. The present law merely prohibits the bringing of women into the country for immoral purposes. The Secretary recommends that the law be amended to prohibit as well the bringing of women for such purposes from one State into another State and that $50,000 be appropriated to enforce all Federal laws against that traffic. There is no money available for special prosecution of that work at present.

The need of strengthening the law against alien contract labor is declared to be pressing. The present laws do not always bring to justice those responsible for the importation of the men. The Secretary suggests that it would be well to pre-investigate the claims of employers who seek the exception of the law which allows foreign contract labor, when labor of a like kind cannot be found in this country.

The need of amending the Chinese immigration laws to fit conditions existing is urged. Without surrendering the real purpose of the law, the department is working to have it so administered as to give the least cause for embarrassment and complaint from the Chinese.

The effectiveness of the immigration limitations agreed upon between the Government and Japan is indicated in the reports, which show that of 2,664 Japanese who applied for admission to the country, 2,452 had the proper passports from their home Government, and only 212 were debarred.

Unskilled Immigrants Who Go Back.

The Bureau of Immigration also shows that the longer the stranger stays in the United States the more unlikely he is to go away. There has been during the year an increase in the immigrant population of the United States of more than 500,000. More than a quarter of a million immigrants went back home, and 160,000 of them had been here less than five years. There were only 2,000 departures of those who have been here twenty years. The statistics show it is the unskilled immigrant who is the bird of passage, and that the mechanic and the artisan stay in their new homes.

The works of the Division of Naturalization are reviewed with the statement that there were 143,212 declarations of intention filed during the last year, an increase of more than 6,000 over the year preceding.

The Division of Information, established on July 1, 1907, for the promotion of "a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration," has directed a total of 5,008 persons to various localities—840 during the fiscal year 1908 and 4,168 during the ensuing fiscal year. Of the total number thus involved 2,565 were distributed among agricultural communities and received employment as farmers or farm laborers.

Forty States and one Territory are represented in the field of activity, no one so far as known having been directed to Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, or Arizona. New York State was selected by 2,202 and New Jersey by 676, the applicants naturally choosing the near-by States by reason of cheaper transportation thereto. In Vermont 300 were located, in Pennsylvania 220, and in Illinois 152, the balance being divided among the other States with the exceptions above noted.

The total value of imports was more than $1,300,000,000. The value of exports was more than $1,600,000,000. During the year more than 3,000,000 bulletins from the Bureau of Manufactures carried the news of business opportunities from the corners of the earth to American capita and labor.

Building Fewer Ships.

The Bureau of Navigation shows that we build fewer steel ships for foreign trade than we did ten years ago, and explains that it is because our shipbuilding is confined to the needs of coastwise and domestic transportation. During the fiscal year 1909 our shipyards built only 1,247 merchant vessels, with tonnage of 238,090, the smallest product since 1898.

Of 282 steamships that carry steerage passengers to and from the United States, half have been equipped with wireless telegraph, and the proportion unequipped is a small figure. The mainland of Alaska, the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Panama Canal zone have been equipped with wireless land stations, and a vessel within 300 miles of shore can reach them.

Turning to his own office, Secretary Nagel tells of the work of improving the personnel of the service. The Secretary lays down the principles that the Government is entitled to "a day's work for a day's pay," and agrees that the pay should be commensurate with the work performed.

Because of the low salaries established in some of the grades it was found impossible, Mr. Nagel says, to get civilians capable of the work at such salaries. The Secretary says, in closing his report, that as a remedial step he is constrained to advocate the abolition of all clerical positions paying less than $900 a year, and that places paying from $900 to $1,800 be created in their stead.

Secretary Nagel's report also calls attention to the fact that the work has been accomplished with appropriations which have increased only a little more than 3 per cent. in the last four years.

UPPER HUDSON FULL OF ICE.

River Men Expect Close of Navigation Season To-day.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Hudson River men here predict the close of navigation on the Upper Hudson to-morrow From Albany down the river is full of floating ice.

MACVEAGH EXPLAINS CORPORATION TAX

Divides Concerns Into Six Classes and Tells How Returns Should Be Made Up.

LEDGER IS TAKEN AS BASIS

Broad Definition Given to Income—Fraudulent Returns Will Be Met with Severe Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—More than 400,000 corporations in the United States will have to make returns to the Internal Revenue officers, in compliance with the new corporation tax. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has issued a comprehensive statement telling them how to do it. The statement is calculated to cover any questions of classification and distinction which might arise in the making of the reports, and sets forth in terse language what the Government expects.

Secretary MacVeagh's statement explains that the law had two intents—first, that it should be a revenue producer for the Government, and, second, to levy a tax of 1 per cent. on the net income of corporations. He then gives these definitions:

> The term "net income" as used in this law means not only net profits arising from the operation of the principal business of the corporation, but all items of income received from other sources, such as investments, holdings in other companies, and businesses, &c. The expression "net income" is used because there can be no question as to its embracing amounts of income received from these outside sources, whereas there might be some question as to whether or not such items would be included in the expressions "net profits" or "net earnings."
>
> In the same manner the term "gross income" includes gross profits, the expression being used because there can be no question but what it embraces all items of income received by any corporation from any source, while there might be some question as to whether "gross profits" or "gross earnings" would embrace such items.
>
> It is clear that the purpose of the law was not to put a tax on receipts, but a tax on profits; and that the terms "gross income" and "net income" are used because, while they are practically identical with "gross profits" and "net profits," they are yet more embrasive and consequently permit a more comprehensive administration of the law.

Not on a Cash Basis.

Mr. MacVeagh then takes up the objections made by accountants to the law on the ground that the words "actually paid" used in relation to deductions made the law apply only to actual cash transactions. It has been said that if the returns of corporations must be made on a cash basis only the law was impossible of enforcement as intended. On this point the statement says:

"When we contemplate the complications and intricacies of the business affairs of a great corporation, with its many dealings with other corporations and individuals which are never settled in cash, but are settled on somewhat the clearing house plan; its many advances of funds and long-deferred statements of accounts, purchases of supplies and materials at one time, which are mixed with supplies and materials already on hand and those purchased at other times, and which are used and disbursed without any relation to their time of purchase, any attempt to follow each of these transactions out into the cash-book and to settle the accounts of such complicated actions of a corporation on the cashbook instead of on the ledger, would result in inextricable confusion, uncertainty, and inaccuracy, and the friction occasioned the business world by such an attempt would be a very serious proposition.

Corporations in Six Classes.

"As a result of this reasoning, corporations have been divided into six classes, and the following definitions adopted:

1 (a.) BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—Gross income consists of the gross revenue derived from the operation and management of the business and property of the corporation making the return, together with all amounts of income (including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations subject to this tax) derived from all other sources as shown by the entries on its books from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the year for which return is made.

(b.) INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Same as 1 (a) above.

2. TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.—Same as 1 (a) above.

3. MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—Gross income received during the year from all sources will consist of the total amount ascertained through an accounting that shows the difference between the price received for the goods as sold during the year and the cost of such goods as manufactured. The cost of goods manufactured shall be ascertained by an addition of a charge to the account of the cost of goods as manufactured during the year of the sum of the inventory at beginning of the year, and a credit to the account of the sum of the inventory at the end of the year. To this amount should be added all items of income received during the year from other sources, including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations subject to this tax. In the determination of the cost of goods manufactured and sold as above such cost shall comprehend all charges for maintenance and operation of manufacturing plans and properties, but shall not embrace any allowances for depreciation or losses, which items shall be taken account of under the proper heading as a deduction.

4. MERCANTILE COMPANIES.—Gross amount of income received during the year from all sources consists of the total amount ascertained through inventory, or its equivalent, which shows the difference between the price received for goods sold and the cost of goods purchased during the year, with an addition of a charge to the account of the sum of the inventory at beginning of the year and a credit to the account of the sum of the inventory at the end of the year. To this amount should be added all items of income received during the year from other sources, including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations subject to this tax. In determining this amount no account shall be taken of any allowances for depreciation or losses, which items shall be taken account of under the proper heading as a deduction.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.—Gross income consists of the gross revenue derived from the operation and management of the business and property of the corporation making the return, together with all amounts of income (including dividends received on stock of other corporations, joint-stock companies, and associations subject to this tax) derived from all other sources, as shown by the entries on its books from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the year for which return is made.

"Relating to statutory deductions, the regulation is to the effect that the deductions authorized shall include all expense items under the various heads acknowledged as liabilities by the corporation making the return and entered as such on its books from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the year for which return is made. It will appear, therefore, that the return is to be made up from the ledger and not the cash book, and that entry on the ledger from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of the year for which return is made is the evidence which will determine whether or not an item is to be taken account of in making the return."

Severity in Punishing Fraud.

Mr. MacVeagh expects that many errors will be made. When they seem to be honest, opportunity for correction will be given. But "where fraudulent purpose is discovered, vigorous prosecution will follow. This bureau feels that in dealing with the incorporated business of the country it is dealing, in the main, with honest men. However, the regulations are drawn sufficiently rigid to restrain any one who does not measure up to this standard."

Of the publicity clause, Mr. MacVeagh says: "While there is apparently some inconsistency between the two paragraphs of the law relating to making public the information received, the language of the law relating to filing returns for record and public inspection is so clear that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has no discretion whatever in the matter."

Blanks will be sent to all corporation whose names can be obtained, but failure of any concerns to receive them will not excuse them from making returns. They should apply to internal revenue collectors for blanks.

ROUTED OUT PASSENGERS.

Steward Brought Three to the Pier at Behest of Railroad Agent.

Three passengers who arrived on the American liner St. Louis late on Saturday night protested against the inconvenience to which they were exposed owing to the late berthing of the steamship. They are D. B. Martinez of 135 Decatur Street, New Orleans; R. J. Martinez of 111 Magazine Street, the same city, and A. Keon.

When the St. Louis neared port on Saturday a notice was posted that she would come to her pier, but those who desired could spend the night on board. These men, who were accompanied by their families, decided to stay on board all night. At 11 o'clock a steward, they say, routed them out of bed and told them they must go on the pier to have their baggage examined. The passengers went out, only to find two Customs Inspectors gathering up their papers. The inspectors explained that there was no necessity for their coming to the pier, as their trunks could be inspected in the morning.

The three passengers hunted up the steward who had aroused them. He told them, they say, a railroad agent told him to get them on the pier. The steward was asked whether he took orders from a railroad man, and the steward replied that he did when a steamship official was with him.

THE GORHAM CO.

Table Silverware

27 Different Designs in Compact Family Chests from 48 Pieces at - $82 to 801 Pieces at $2000

5th Avenue and 36th Street

17 and 19 Maiden Lane

There's Style

and individuality in Brill clothes, and there's service in the fabric and the way it's made ready for you. These good points are especially noticeable in our overcoats

at $17

Kerseys, of good weight, in black, Oxford and Cambridge gray; Meltons, in grays and olives; Worsteds, in wale, herringbone, chain and fancy weaves. Plain pockets or patch pockets, self collars or velvet collars, 1 or 2 button open welt or slanting welt cuffs.

Overcoats, $13.50 to $50
Suits, - - $13.50 to $45

Brill Brothers
CLOTHIERS 4 CONVENIENT STORES

279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St. 125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., nr. B'way. 47 CORTLANDT ST., nr. Greenwich.

W. & J. SLOANE

REDUCTION SALE

Oriental Rugs

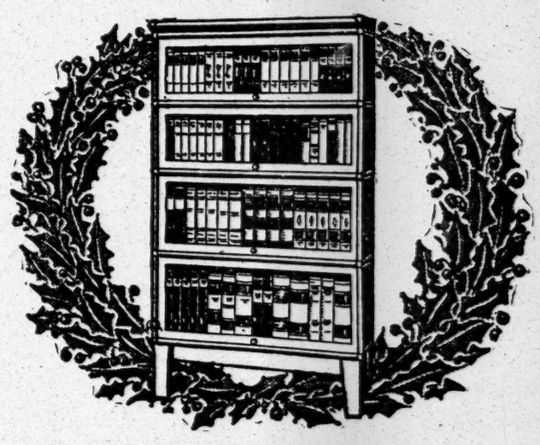
THOROUGHLY reliable qualities in genuine Mahal, Ferreghan, Guerevan, Kirmanshah, and India Weaves, suitable for Gifts.

Prices from $69 to $600; formerly $105 to $900.
Sizes from 10.9x7.11 to 19.3x17.6.
Smaller sizes, $8, $12, $18, $29, $57.

Intending purchasers will find it advantageous to see these rugs before buying elsewhere. They are all marked at extremely low prices.

Broadway & Nineteenth Street

The Globe-Wernicke Co.



Sensible Gift Suggestions

Nothing will reflect the good taste of the giver or be more certain of appreciation by the recipient on Christmas day than Library Furniture.

Globe-Wernicke Elastic Bookcases

offer the widest possible range of choice. Made in three distinct styles and fourteen finishes—they are moderately priced, and so designed as to harmonize perfectly with existing requirements of space or furnishings in every home.

The Globe-Wernicke Store is replete with sensible gift suggestions of every description. Selections made now will be held for future delivery if desired.

'Phone 3870 Franklin.

380-382 Broadway, New York

Greenhut and Company Dry Goods

Women's Odd Tailormade Suits That Formerly Sold Up to $35 at $24.50

A number of odd suits of recent origin conforming to late style requirements assembled in one large lot, embracing most every style, color and fabric, and all sizes in the lot.

Blue and black Serges, Chevrons, Broadcloths, Mixtures, etc.—some severely plain, others handsomely trimmed.

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company.

The Arrival of Over 400 New Fur Coats Gives New Impetus to Our December Sale

There's a satisfaction amounting to a just PRIDE in the thought that foresight, confidence and enterprise exercised in July and August are now rendering such GENEROUS DIVIDENDS in SAVINGS to our customers.

Just consider this important fact and judge the event by it. If we had been timid in July, purchasing gingerly, with just enough to start the season, we would now—in December—be obliged to pay the importers and manufacturers ABOUT THE PRICES WE ARE QUOTING TO YOU. Imagine the effect upon retail prices today; you can fairly calculate the difference between our prices and those of other houses who bought but lightly when prices were lowest.

Thus we are able to announce with full knowledge of present conditions in the Fur Market that these prices are the lowest ever quoted on Fur of Greenhut quality—GUARANTEED.

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company

Russian Pony Coats

$69.50 Russian Pony Coats, 50 inches long; brocade satin lining $47.50

$79.50 Russian Pony Coats, 50 and 52 inches long; brocade satin lining; jewelled buttons . $57.50

$89.50 Russian Pony Coats, 50 and 52 inches long; brocade or plain satin lining; jewelled buttons $69.50

$98.50 Russian Pony Coats, 50 and 52 inches long; brocade or plain satin lining; jewelled buttons $79.50

$125.00 Russian Pony Coats, 50 and 52 inches long; brocade or plain satin lining; jewelled buttons $98.50

Fur Lined Coats

Fine Black Broadcloth Coats, 50 inches long, squirrel lined, with deep shawl collar of Alaska sable, blended squirrel, squirrel and Persian lamb, at . . *$39.50*

Fine Black Broadcloth Coats, 50 inches long, squirrel lined, deep shawl collar of skunk, Russian, lynx, Persian lamb and caracul, at . . *$59.50*

French Broadcloth Coats, 50 inches long, with German squirrel, muskrat, marmot lining and collar of Persian lamb, lynx, blended squirrel or caracul *$69.50*

Other models with real lynx, mink and Persian collars, with splendid lining of German squirrel, at . . . . . *$75 to $110*

50 Real Black Lynx Rug Muffs, head and tail trimmed, reg. value $29.50 and $39.50, at *$25.00*

Near Seal Coats

$75 Near Seal Coat, 50 inches long, brocade satin lining, braid buttons $55.00

$89.50 Near Seal Coat, 50 inches long, brocade satin lining, seal buttons $67.50

$98.50 Near Seal Coat, 50 inches long, brocade satin lining, seal buttons $75.00

$125.00 Brilliant Seal Coat, 50 and 52 inches long, borcade satin lining; jewelled buttons $98.50

$150 to $350 Hudson Seal Coats, 50 and 52 inches long, brocade satin lining, $125, $175, $195, $250 and $295

Handsome Fur Coats for Girls

Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Smart brown Coney Coats, with shawl collar, with plain and fancy satin lining, at $25.00, $27.50, $29.50 and $35.00

Russian Pony Coats,—made from fine selected Russian Pony skins, with fancy and brocade satin lining—tuxedo collar $39.50, $42.50, $45.00 and $49.50

Caracul Fur Coats,—made from splendid flat skins—new shawl collar, fancy lining at, $37.50, $39.50, $42.50 and $45.00

Stylish Fur Sets for Misses in American Ermine, natural and blended squirrel, French Coney, Opossum, Nutria and Russian Lynx at . . . . . $3.50 to $15.00

Black Lynx Pillow Muffs *$34.50*
Black Lynx Pillow Muffs *$39.50*
Black Lynx Rug Muffs *$42.50*
Black Lynx Rug Muffs *$57.50*

Greenhut and Company, Sixth Avenue, 18th to 19th Street, New York City Store Formerly Occupied by B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL RUGS

At ½ Their Actual Value!

An importer of Persian Rugs being recalled to his native country was compelled to dispose of his stock. A very low cash offer secured for us the entire collection.

This is the greatest purchase it has ever been our good fortune to obtain.

A FEW EXAMPLES:

Hammedans	$3.75	Shirvans	$18.50
Shirvans	9.75	Mossouls	24.50
Kazakjes	15.50	Khurdistans	30.00

ANTIQUE AFGHANS (Small Carpet Sizes) $60.00

A Beautiful Rug Makes a Most Acceptable Christmas Gift.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

13th Street Sixth Avenue 14th Street

H. Wunderlich & Co.
EXHIBITION OF
Rare Prints
in colors
Mezzotints in Colors by Edwards
Etchings
by REMBRANDT, WHISTLER, CAMERON, HAIG and other Eminent artists.
220 Fifth Ave., bet. 26th & 27th Sts.

PERIN AT TANGIER, HELD AS INSANE

Baltimorean Who Told Ronda Buried Treasure Story Awaits Inquiry There.

STATE DEPARTMENT ACTION

Taken at Broker's Request—Perin Was Twice in Asylum Before Marriage to Wife, Who Committed Suicide.

TANGIER, Dec. 12.—Lawrence Perin, the wealthy young American, of Baltimore and New York, whose eccentric actions recently attracted notice in Spain, especially in connection with the alleged discovery of buried treasure at Ronda, was detained last night at the request of representatives of the United States Government pending instructions from the State Department at Washington. Perin is held under restraint on account of fears regarding his sanity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The State Department admits that it had a hand in the detention of Lawrence Perin, the American who is being held in Tangier. It was stated to-night that his brother, Oliver, requested that he be held for an inquiry into his mental condition.

In accordance with the usual procedure in extra-territorial cases he was taken in custody under a writ providing for such an investigation, and will be held till a decision is reached by the Consular Court in Tangier, under the jurisdiction of which the case lies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12.—Members of the Perin family decline to discuss the erratic conduct of Lawrence Perin in Europe. It is known that the State Department was requested to have him protected and looked after in Europe until arrangements could be made to have him return home. His eccentricities have long been known to his friends in Baltimore.

Shortly before the romantic elopement of Perin and Miss Jane Gordon Sartori of Philadelphia, who committed suicide at Harrow, England, last September, Lawrence Perin had been released from the hospital for the insane at Providence, R. I., where he had been placed by his father. It was his second visit to an asylum. The first time he escaped. Upon his second release, after the death of his father, he was considered cured.

Previous to his marriage young Perin on one occasion announced to his friends that he was going into politics, that he admired the Rooseveltian style, and would go to Washington and interview the President on the subject. On his arrival at the White House he caused much excitement by his persistent demands to see the President, and finally he had to be taken away forcibly by his friends. On his return to Baltimore he gave a lavish banquet for the purpose, he said, of obtaining an appointment under the Republican Administration, but, strange to say, nearly every one present was a Democrat.

In September, 1905, Mr. Perin purchased a seat on the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and, with his brother, Oliver Perin, founded the banking and brokerage business of Lawrence Perin & Co. They were successful, but in October, 1907, Mr. Perin and his brother decided to dissolve partnership, and Lawrence Perin left Baltimore for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perin took apartments there, but frequently visited Mr. Perin's mother, Mrs. Nelson Perin, in this city. Lawrence Perin has one son, Lawrence Perin, Jr., who is 3 years old.

PAULHAIN COMING HERE.

French Aviator to Take Part in Meet at Los Angeles.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Louis Paulhan, the French aviator, accompanied by his wife, two pilots, Masson and Miscarol, who recently distinguished themselves at Pau, and four mechanicians will sail for the United States on Dec. 18 with two Bleriot cross-channel machines and two of the latest type of Farman machines.

Edward Cleary, who is managing the aerial combination, announces that the party will leave New York by special train for Los Angeles on Jan. 2, and will arrive the day before the opening of the aviation meet, which will continue from Jan. 10 to 20.

After participating in this meet, the combination intends to give exhibitions at San Antonio, Galveston, New Orleans, Birmingham, Atlanta and a few Northern cities. A tour of Japan, China and India will then be made.

BIG PROFIT IN STEEL FOR FRENCH BANKS

Syndicate Liquidates Stock Purchased to Secure Listing on the Paris Bourse.

HAD ADVANCED 27 POINTS

Government Commission to Examine Laws Affecting Introduction of Foreign Securities Has Never Reported.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The syndicate of French banks which was formed last Spring with the expectation of listing 1,000,000 shares of United States Steel common stock on the Paris Bourse was dissolved a few days ago, after liquidating its holdings. Although neither the exact amount of the holdings nor the average price at which they were acquired and sid can be ascertained, the syndicate profits, according to gossip in financial circles, were very large, probably exeeding those of any fiscal transaction in which the interested banks have been angaged in recent years.

It is explained that the syndicate's decision to distribute its holdings was due to complications which arose in connection with the proposed listing, especially the delay in the work of the commission appointed by M. Caillaux, then Minister of Finance, to investigate the general subject of the application of existing financial laws to the introduction of foreign securities.

Herman Harjes, Jr., of Morgan, Harjes & Co., when seen to-day, confirmed the news of the syndicate's dissolution.

"The proposition to list Steel," he said, "emanated from influential French financial circles, who saw in the introduction of Americain securities a prospect for renewing the former activity of the Paris Bourse, and at the same time opportunities for advantageous investment for the French public. As the entering wedge, they selected Steel common as the best to meet the objects in view, namely, real intrinsic value and big future possibilities in a broad international market. Steel was then quoted at 64. It is now selling at 91, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. In the meantime the dividend has been doubled.

"During this interval, transactions in Steel on the New York Exchange were considerably larger than those of any other stock. Thus the object the interested parties had in view would apparently have been more than fulfilled, and it seems regrettable that the French public did not hove a chance to particapate in the profits of the transaction."

M. Caillaux's commission has not yet completed its report.

CHRISTMAS BEEF SHOW.

Exhibition of Prize Chicago Cuts at an Eleventh Avenue Abattoir.

In one of the refrigerator chambers at its abattoir, 495 Eleventh Avenue, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company opened an exhibition of Christmas beef yesterday. Four hundred sides hang in a grove of Christmas greenery. Festoons of evergreen are draped from carcass to carcass, a Christmas tree lit with fairy lamps stands in the centre of the room and the meat itself has been ornamented with the most graceful designs in the butcher's art.

"That takes a lot of work," said one of the employes yesterday as he pointed to an elaborate pattern cut in the substance of one of the sides. "We call that flowering."

The display has none of the gruesomeness of the ordinary butcher's shop. Thick beds of sawdust have been spread beneath the sides, and they are bordered with spruce garlands. Colored electric lights are strung amid the carcasses and the uniform rows of beef dangling from the ceiling all down the long room suggest elaborate decoration more than anything else. The employes, in long drab overcoats, are decked for the occasion, and with bunches of flowers in their button-holes show the holiday nature of the occasion.

As the retail butchers dropped in yesterday and picked out the sides they fancied labels were affixed to the beef that had been sold and a good proportion was thus assigned. The beef is not of the ordinary variety. It all came from the Fat Stock Show held in Chicago week before last.

It was explained that the cattle had been raised by growers in Iowa and Illinois, and were all of the best breeds. They were fattened on corn, weighing as high as 1,500 pounds.

They were sold at 14 cents a pound live weight, or double the ordinary price. Of such stock about 1,000 head are brought to the city at Christmas time. The retailers buy them up eagerly, often not so much for the profit to be made from them as from pride in their trade.

The prime cuts will sell for 20 cents a pound, but the butchers like to be able to boast to their competitors that they carried a side of prize beef at the Christmas time and will loose cheerfully $20 or so on it.

The show will go on to-day and to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS ON.

General Assembly of International Institute Meets in Rome.

ROME, Dec. 12.—The General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture, representing forty-six States and colonies, met here to-day. The American Ambasador, John G. A. Leishman, and George K. Holmes of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, represented the United States. Count Faina, President of the institute, greeted the delegates, who numbered more than 100, after which Senator Bodio was elected President of the Assembly.

A resolution was introduced to admit the press to the sittings, which heretofore have been closed. It was referred to a committee.

LADY CHURCHILL IS MISSING.

Disappeared with Children Two Weeks Ago—Husband Offers Reward.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The whereabouts of Viscountess Churchill and her three children, including her nineteen-year-old son, the heir to the title, has been a mystery since they arrived at St. Pancras station two weeks ago to-night and drove away in a cab to an unknown address.

Lord Churchill kept the matter secret until last Wednesday, when, through his solicitors, he caused notices to be posted offering £5 to the cabman for information as to where the party was driven. Although the notices were withdrawn Saturday, all efforts to trace the missing persons have failed. Lady Churchill's absence from home was at first attributed by her friends to ordinary family reasons or ill-health, but a story is now circulated to the effect that she was induced to consult a Spiritualistic medium and received advice from the spirit world that it was her duty to leave her husband and take her children also.

She is said to have been much impressed by this advice, going to Paris with her children and afterward returning to England, staying with relatives in Rutlandshire, and finally leaving there on Nov. 28 for London, after which all traces are missing.

Her only son is a godchild of Queen Victoria, and at one time was a page of honor to King Edward.

$650,000 FIRE AT RACINE.

Whole Plant of the Racine Manufacturing Company Wiped Out.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 12.—The plant of the Racine Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of automobile tops and piano stools; the Dania Brotherhood Hall, the Mitchell Wagon Works, and several residences were destroyed by fire early to-day, entailing $650,000 damage, of which all but $50,000 is borne by the Racine Manufacturing Company. The latter concern carried $250,000 insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

The fire started in the mill room of the Racine Company's plant, which comprised six buildings and occupied a city block. The fire will put 1,200 men out of work.

JEROME CENSURED IN PRISON REPORT

Holding of a Witness for Six Months in House of Detention Called a Great Hardship.

ENJOYED IT, SAYS JEROME

Declares Commissioner Solomon Did Not Thoroughly Investigate the Subject or Question Him.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Commissioner Henry Solomon, in a report to the State Prison Commission, calls attention to alleged hardships inflicted upon witnesses who are held in the House of Detention in Mulberry Street, New York City. He points out as a great hardship that one man on Nov. 19, when the inspection was made, had been detained six months, and he did not know how much longer he had to remain.

District Attorney Jerome said last night that he was inclined to believe Commissioner Solomon had not taken the trouble to inquire deeply into the conditions existing in the House of Detention, in Mulberry Street.

"As for witnesses being detained there for long periods, the Commissioner evidently has not gone very deeply into the causes for holding them," said Mr. Jerome. "He does not, for instance, seem to take into consideration the fact that defendants have rights as well as the people and that adjournments of cases on the motion of lawyers for the defendants keep some of those witnesses in the House of Detention.

"The case he mentions of a witness having been detained six months was called to my attention some time ago. I understand that the witness in question was quite willing to stay there. He was being lodged and fed at somebody else's expense and he wasn't having such a bad time, in his own opinion."

READY TO-DAY

A spacious touring limousine for heavy winter service. In excellent condition and protected by the well known Locomobile guarantee.

***Locomobile* Co.**
Broadway, at 76th Street
Tel. 7800 Schuyler.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.
If you lose an article of value, the best way to bring about its recovery is to make known the loss through The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant and your advertisement will be accepted over the telephone and bill mailed.—Adv.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
THE RED
SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE
Invigorates Permanently.
H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., New York.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

There would be a mighty loud shout of "Aye" if all the men were asked to vote on the question "Are you in favor of useful Christmas Gifts?"

Our store has gifts of the kind men like, in profusion, and none of the kind they don't.

House Gowns, plain and fancy cloths	$16.00 to $25.00
House Coats, newest fabrics and models	$5.00 to $16.00
Bath Robes, Terry Cloth and Blankets	$4.50 to $15.00
Silk Neckwear	50c to $3.50
Umbrellas, plain and fancy handles	$1.00 to $20.00
Silk Braces	50c to $2.50
Mufflers and Shields	$1.00 to $7.00
Pajamas, cotton, silk and wool	$1.00 to $10.00
Handkerchiefs, plain and initialed	15c to $1.00
Dress Suit Cases and Bags	$5.00 to $20.00
Sack Suits	$18.00 to $48.00
Winter Overcoats	$18.00 to $75.00
Fur Lined Overcoats	$75.00 and upward
Fur Overcoats for motoring	$25.00 to $125.00

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks."

The latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets.

On Monday and Tuesday, December the 13th and 14th.

Twelve thousand yards of superior quality Dress Satin. Complete assortment of the latest evening and street shades. 36 inches wide. 1.00 per yard.
Former price 1.50

Purchases will, upon request, be suitably packed in boxes for presentation.

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

Commencing Monday, December the 13th. Sale of Black and Colored Fabrics in dress-lengths, at greatly reduced prices. Upon request purchases will be suitably packed in boxes for Holiday presentation. 4.50 to 10.00 per pattern.

Black Broadcloth, bright finish. Sponged, shrunk and spot proof. 52 inches wide. 1.65 per yard.
Value 2.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday, December the 13th and 14th.

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Steamer Rugs of Foreign and Domestic manufacture. Various new colors, including Scotch Clan Tartan Plaids and other combination checks. Suitable for Holiday Gifts. 4.00 to 25.00

Sale of Italian Silk Slumber Robes, new designs and colors. 2.75, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.50

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Decorative Linens at greatly reduced prices. Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Lace edge and insertion, with eyelet embroidery.

Centre Pieces .... 1.25, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75
Scarfs ..... 1.75, 2.25, 2.75 " 3.50

Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Hemstitched Scarfs. Sizes 18 x 45 and 18 x 54 inches. 2.75 and 3.50

Round Centre Pieces, trimmed with French hand-made Cluny lace. 24 and 28 inches. 3.00 and 4.00

New stock and hand-embroidered Madeira Luncheon Sets. 6.50 to 45.00 per set

ORIENTAL RUGS. *In Both Stores.*

At unusually low prices.

Size 8 x 10 ft.	60.00
" 8 ft. 5 in. x 11 ft. 2 in	70.00
" 8 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft. 7 in	75.00
" 9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft	80.00
" 9 ft. 8 in. x 12 ft. 9 in	95.00
" 9 ft. 10 in. x 13 ft. 7 in	100.00
" 11 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 1 in	135.00

150 designs with rich rose, green and red grounds; also cream grounds with medallion centres and all-over patterns.

Domestic Rugs.

Best Wilton Rugs in a complete assortment of sizes. 2.00 to 92.00

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street *34th Street*

A Holiday Gift
of
Permanent Value

Are you familiar with the plan of the Stereoscopic tours as arranged in the

Underwood Travel System

Let us give a brief description of the "Egypt Tour." This is composed of a simple stereoscope instrument of 100 two-eye, or binocular, or stereoscopic photographs, (radically different from one-eye, or single, photographs,) properly arranged and numbered, 20 Underwood patent maps and charts that an ordinary child can use, and an explanatory guidebook by Prof. James H. Breasted, Ph. D., one of the greatest world authorities on Egypt.

In the preparation of this tour Prof. Breasted specified the parts of the country and the points of greatest interest to be visited. We then sent our experienced stereographers (stereoscopic photographers) to Egypt, where about 2,000 negatives were made from Alexandria to Khartum. Then Dr. Breasted arranged 100 of these positions in the form of a tour. Each position was carefully but simply located on the various maps and charts, showing exactly where each outlook starts from, the direction and the exact range of vision.

After the above had been accomplished, Prof. Breasted wrote an authoritative and fascinating description of each outlook of the entire tour, and in the form of a personal guide at one's side in the presence of the actual scene. This Egypt tour is a COMBINATION of all the parts named and not any one alone, and of which J. Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek Literature and History, Brown University, says:

"Takes me back to the Nile without the weariness of travel, and brings under my eyes the very scenes I witnessed there as vividly as when I watched them on the spot."

The same system as with Egypt is followed with all other important parts of the world, as Italy, Greece, Palestine, China, Switzerland, the United States, Niagara, Yellowstone, Panama; Pilgrimage to see Pope Piux X, and the Vatican, Mount Pelee Disaster, Russo-Japanese War, etc., etc. This plan covers all countries, sections, and important special events.

The Journal of Education, Boston, Mass., says:

"So wonderful is the effect that it has been erroneously regarded as magic rather than as the result of a great scientific discovery."

Bishop Vincent says:

"Here we find ourselves in touch with real persons, real places, real things. We live over again the lives of these ancient people."

What Other Users Say

"Some time ago I bought ten of your stereoscopic tours. I value them very highly. I feel sure if people would carefully use these stereographs, making use of the charts, maps and books, they would be much better posted than the actual traveler. My enthusiasm concerning your stereographs is almost unbounded."—G. S. Carr, M. D.

"I have pretty nearly five thousand of your stereographs. I am enclosing another order. I want my collection to be as complete and in as perfect order as possible. I wish that you would kindly send to me from time to time lists of new stereographs and guidebooks that you may get out."—Joseph Barada Wider.

"I don't see how any parents with children could afford to be without Traveling in the Holy Land through the Stereoscope. We are perfectly delighted with it. I expect to know more Bible history than in all my life before I bought the stereographs. I have already given the order for Egypt. I want to add to my library until I have almost every country on the globe represented."—Mrs. W. W. (Judge) Stark.

"About two months ago I purchased your Italy stereographs and the accompanying patent maps and the explanatory book. This method of presenting travel is to be commended. One could get a satisfactory idea of any country without going there. But to the person who has visited the scenes portrayed, the Underwood method is almost perfect."—President Heckert of Wittenburg College.

"I have bought from you the past Summer the stereographs, explanatory books and maps of the Underwood Travel System. I am writing to tell you how well pleased I am with them. I use these as an auxiliary to my library, and consider them quite as important as my books."—John M. Good, the noted rose grower (of Ohio.)

The cost may be regulated entirely by yourself.

A banker recently paid $801.90 for a series of tours; a school teacher paid $3.90 for what she wanted; a New York business man who remarked only a day or two ago, "this is the greatest thing I ever saw," secured what he wanted for $7.40; a Sunday School worker paid $18.75; a prominent New York lawyer paid $746.45 and a little later $575.00 more.

The wealthy and those of humble means alike appreciate and enjoy this.

This is highly appropriate—based on real merit—for Christmas, wedding or birthday gift—or for the traveler and the stay-at-home. For a "shut in" this may be of untold blessing.

Come in and examine and ask questions. Buy or not as you choose. Sent on approval to those who make themselves known.

Underwood & Underwood,
3 & 5 West 19th St., Cor. 5th Av.,
New York City.
Take elevator.

O'NEILL-ADAMS CO
(Established 42 Years)
TO-DAY'S NEWS

Surety Stamps are worth 2½ per cent to those who collect them—in merchandise, if you wish!

Christmas Baskets Ready to Send to the Poor at Cost and Less

Adams Building—Basement.

Last year thousands upon thousands of these baskets were sent by customers of ours, who had got the Christmas spirit, to the poor all over the City.

This year we have prepared in a bigger way to supply what seems to us the gift of all gifts—a full basket that will make Christmas Day stand out from all the rest.

To further this distribution, we shall make these baskets up for what they cost us, and if we should sell them for a little less than what they cost us, that is our share in helping to make Christmas happy for the destitute.

$3.02 Baskets for $2.50.
$1.74 Baskets for $1.50.

Two Christmas Baskets

Christmas Basket for $2.50		Christmas Basket for $1.50	
1 ham; regular price	$1.80	12 lb. bag of Pillsbury's Best Flour, regular price	.44
1 lb. O'Neill Special Coffee; regular price	.25	1 lb. O'Neill-Special Coffee, reg. price	.25
½ lb. O'Neill Special Tea; regular price	.18	½ lb. O'Neill's Special Tea, reg. price	.18
1 lb. layer Figs; regular price	.15	1 lb. Layer Figs, reg. price	.15
1 pkg. Seeded Raisins; regular price	.12	1 pkg. Seeded Raisins, reg. price	.12
1 jar Jelly; regular price	.10	1 lb. Mixed Nuts, reg. price	.18
1 large can Tomatoes	.10	1 large can Tomatoes, reg. price	.10
1 can Cream Corn; regular price	.10	1 can Cream Corn, reg. price	.10
1 can Early JunePeas; regular price	.10	1 can Early June Peas, reg. price	.10
2 lbs. Granulated Sugar; regular price	.12	2 lbs. Gran. Sugar, reg. price	.12
Total	$3.02	Total	$1.74
At	$2.50	At	$1.50

Telephone Chelsea 5700.

Nuts We reserve the right to limit quantity

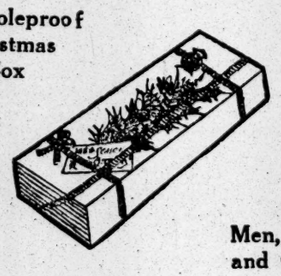
A full line of domestic and imported nuts, representing the best the market affords this year:

Grenoble Walnuts, per lb	20c	Cultivated Pecans, per lb	30c
French Walnuts, per lb	15c	Texas Pecans, per lb	15c
Black Walnuts, per lb	10c	Butter Nuts, per lb	10c
Mixed Nuts, per lb	15c	Sicily Filberts, per lb	15c
Hickory Nuts, per lb	10c	Naples Filberts, per lb	20c
Brazil Nuts, per lb	15c	Princess Paper Shelled Almonds, per lb	25c
Unpolished Louisiana Pecans, per lb	25c	**Asparagus Tips**—The Del Monte Brand, California Asparagus Tips; square cans; per dozen, $2.53; per can	22c
Coffee—Our O. K. Blend, freshly roasted; granulated, or pulverized; a rich, aromatic, and pleasing drinker; 4 lbs., $1; per lb	28c	**Popping Corn**—Popping Corn, on the cob; per lb	10c
Teas—The Gold Label; the Rose Blend Teas; Formosa Oolong, Ceylon, or mixed, in ½-lb. tins; regularly 38c.; this sale	29c	**Olives**—The finest imported Spanish Queen Olives; ½-gal. glass jar, 70c.; quart glass jars, 45c.; pint jar	25c
Tea—The finest Formosa Oolong; new season's crop; packed in 1-lb. original caddies; this sale price	67c	**Stuffed Olives**—Olives stuffed with Celery or Spanish red peppers; this sale, per bottle	9c
Raisins—The Del Monte Brand, Thompson Seedless Raisins, in 1-lb. cartons; this sale, 3 for	25c	**California Fruit**—The Del Monte Brand California Fruit, in No. 2½ cans; White Cherries, 25c.; Lemon Cling Peaches, 23c.; Bartlett Pears, 23c.; Apricots, 23c.; Green Gage Plums, 20c.; Egg Plums	20c
Catsup—The Parker House Brand Catsup Tomatoes and Pure Spices; medium bottles, 12c.; small bottles	9c	**Fruit Cake**—Princess Rich Fruit Cake, packed in tin boxes; 5 lbs., $2.89; 4 lbs., $2.20; 3 lbs., $1.75; 2 lbs., $1.15; lb	60c
Vinegar—The Dessau Freres Pure Grape Vinegar; large bottles this sale for	19c	**Imported Lebkuchen**—F. & D. Richter Nurnberger Lebkuchen, in square, fancy, decorated cakes, assorted subjects; exquisitely colored with harmless vegetable coloring only; each	55c
Sardines—The Nopeer Brand, French Boneless Sardines, packed in pure olive oil; large cans, each	37c	**Salt**—The Standard non-caking Table Salt, No. 2 cartons	5c
Jelly—The Floral Brand, pure Fruit Jelles, in 1-lb. glass tumblers; variety of 5 flavors; per doz. jars, $2.29; per jar	20c		
Olive Oil—The Cresca Brand, pure Olive Oil; 1-gal. cans, $3.60; ½-gal. cans, $1.85; quart cans	95c		

Crackers	Peaches	Asparagus
National Biscuit Co.'s fresh baked Nabiscos, Social Teas or Saltines, sold everywhere at 25c. This sale, per tin 18c	Golden Gate Brand, finest California Lemon Cling Peaches, sliced or halves; No. 3 cans, per case of 24, $6.45; per dozen, $3.25; per can 29c	The Del Monte Brand, large White or Green Asparagus, per dozen cans, $3.65; per can, 31c

Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St. **O'NEILL-ADAMS CO** Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St.

The Holeproof Christmas Box



For Men, Women and Children

Give "Holeproof" Hose for Xmas

They make a splendid gift for every member of the family. Soft and comfortable. Made in all the latest stylish colors—and guaranteed for six full months, or new hose free.

Think of it. Not a sock or stocking to darn in all that time!

For men:

6 pairs in the handsome Xmas box, with 6 months guarantee, all sizes, 6 colors, $1.50

Lustre Sox in Xmas box, same colors, same guarantee, 6 pairs, $2.00

Silk "Holeproof" Sox, 3 pairs, guaranteed 3 months, in gift box, $2.00

For women and children:

6 pairs in the beautiful Xmas box, with 6 months' guarantee, all sizes, six colors, medium weight, $2.

Silk Lustre Stockings, same colors and same guarantee, six pairs in Xmas gift box, $3.00

We are Sole Agents for the Genuine "Holeproof" in New York City.

Brill Brothers
CLOTHIERS 4 CONVENIENT STORES
279 Broadway, nr. Chambers St. 125th St., cor. 3d Avenue.
Union Sq., 14th St., nr. B'way. 47 Cortlandt nr. Greenwich.

If you are looking for Employment see Page 15.

OUR LIST OF MORTGAGES

for sale changes every day, but subject to previous sale, we can furnish our customers mortgages as follows:

4	mortgages	$1,500 each
4	"	$2,000 "
51	"	$2,250 "
40	"	$2,500 "
50	"	$2,750 "
15	"	$3,000 "
19	"	$3,250 "
10	"	$3,500 "

60 mortgages from $3,500 to $5,000 and the BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO guarantees each of these mortgages at 4½% net to you. Remember, when you buy these mortgages, that you are getting not only an ideal investment but are encouraging home building in New York City.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus, - $14,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

The Coward Shoe

Natural Support

to the weakened muscles is the only known remedy for a falling arch, or "flat foot." Such support is provided in the Coward Arch Support Shoe, which relieves the pain, restores the elasticity to the muscles and gradually raises the arch to its normal position.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

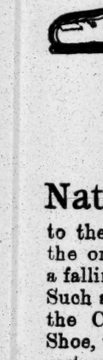
JAMES S. COWARD

264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WARREN STREET)

Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

Kinahan's L.L. Whisky



You will like Kinahan's "L L" Whisky. Its the whisky you've been looking for. Mellowed by age, delightfully smooth.

And besides—

It tastes better

Kinahan & Co., Ltd.

DUBLIN.

P. W. ENGS & SONS

NEW YORK

Sole Agents in the U.S.

FOR CHRISTMAS a little Gilt Desk Clock will be greatly appreciated. $1.50 $2.25 $2.50

CORLIES, MACY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1857

STATIONERS

STORE: - - 40 John Street

FACTORY: - - 441 Pearl Street

Rich Not Gaudy

Derby Office Furniture is absolutely guaranteed not to shrink, warp, crack, or split.

Derby Desk Co.

City Investing Bldg., 165 Broadway New York

Dr. C. W. Saleeby's Book "The Will To Do" *free.*

Write for copy to-day.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO.

506 Everett Bldg., Union Sq., N. Y.

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

To Advertisers

To insure insertion in The New York Times, next Sunday, advertisements should be in the Times Building not later than 6 P. M. Friday, December 17th.

Last Sunday's Times contained 180 columns of high grade advertising.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JOHN EARLY MAY SUE FOR LAST DETENTION

Man Who Was Again Quarantined in Washington as a Leper Advised to Seek Damages.

TO BE AT DOCTORS' MEETING

Early Will Appear at the Academy of Medicine When Dr. Bulkley Lectures on His Case To-night.

John S. Early, the ex-soldier, supposed some time ago to be a leper, may seek redress in an action for damages for his sufferings if he follows the advice of friends. Early arrived here last Saturday from Washington, having paid $89 to travel in a freight car after being arrested on the ground that he was a leper.

Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, who has been fighting Early's battle for a year and is one of the specialists who ridicule the assertion that he is or ever was a leper, will lecture on the case before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the Academy of Medicine Building to-night, and he is expected to talk very plainly. In an interview yesterday afternoon he called Early's experience "one of the greatest outrages ever officially prepetrated upon an American citizen."

Early has promised to attend the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence to-night in order that those who attend may have a close look at him and see if his appearance indicates in any way that he has the disease. Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William A. Bark of the New York City Board of Health, and Capt. Dutcher of the Medical Corps of the army are among the well-known medical authorities who support Dr. Bulkley, qualifiedly, in his contention that Early is not and never was tainted with leprosy.

"I have never heard of a case," said Dr. Bulkley, yesterday, "that approaches this one, so far as the treatment accorded the man is concerned. Here is a man, an American soldier, with a fine record behind him, who has no symptoms whatever of leprosy, and who has undergone the most rigid examinations by such men as Dr. Welch, Dr. Bark and Capt. Dutcher, all of whom have stated that he did not have leprosy, and never had it.

"But Early was drawing a pension of $72 a month while he was under suspicion and a few weeks ago, after Capt. Dutcher pronounced him free of all symptoms of leprosy, the Pension Department stopped the pension on the ground that he was able to work and was not afflicted, as had been charged, with the disease. But about $190 was due, when the pension stopped, and as there was no pension agent near Manchester he decided to make the short trip to Washington to get his money.

"The first thing the District of Columbia Health Commission ordered when Early arrived in Washington was his arrest, the warrant of arrest reading that he 'presented the clinical symptoms of leprosy,' and adding that 'specific bacteria of the disease' had been found present 'in his tissue.' They took Early to the smallpox hospital, where they kept him two days, and then they transferred him to the swamp on the banks of the Potomac, where is the little hut in which he had on the previous occasion spent so many heartbreaking months.

"But Early had a friend in ex-Judge E. C. Everest of Plattsburg, who had known his wife's family, and who went to Washington to battle for him. Judge Everest must have had some good arguments, for Early was ordered released, and the papers stated this morning that Dr. Woodward, the Health Commissioner, took him to the station in his automobile, allowing him to protect himself from the cold with his own fur lap-robe.

The action of th District of Columbia Board of Health in placing Early in quarantine again, it was said yesterday, may have been due to a report, said to have been received in Washington from Felix S. S. Johnson, American Consul at Bergen, Norway, recording that Dr. G. Armour Hansen, the Norwegian physician who discovered the bacillus of leprosy, had found the bacillus in a piece of Early's skin sent to him by Mrs. Early, the ex-soldier's wife.

NEW COMET TRANSPARENT.

Discoverer Sees a Star Right Through It, Millions of Miles Beyond.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 12.—Fifty-six million miles away from the earth, 146,000,000 miles from the sun, and more than three times as large as the earth in diameter—these are the facts which have been determined by Zaccheus Daniel, a graduate student of Princeton University, about the new comet which he discovered on the evening of Dec. 6, while perched on the roof of the Princeton observatory sweeping the heavens, as he has done on every clear night, Winter and Summer, for years, with his five-and-three-quarter-inch telescope.

Mr. Daniel holds the Thaw Fellowship in astronomy, the annual income of a gift of $10,000 by Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg. However, he has been absorbed in astronomy ever since he was a boy, and long before he came to the university he possessed a four-inch telescope mounted on a tripod.

The comet discovered by him last week is his third. The first one, discovered in June, 1907, is the most famous of the three. When asked about the new comet Mr. Daniel said to-day:

"Of course, while the new comet appears about three times as large as the earth, according to measurements estimated from the computation of its orbit, it doesn't contain one-thousandth part of the matter, or solids, which the earth does. Gases and vapors appear to make up a large part of it. Yet it seems to have a starlike nucleus.

"A remarkable thing about it, too, was that on the night I saw it I could distinguish a star many millions of miles further away shining right through the comet. It moved very slowly, however, at the rate of only one degree of arc a day. We know its orbit now, and from that we have determined its distance from the sun and from the earth, its diameter, which is about 25,000 miles, and that it was at perihelion or nearest the sun on Dec. 5, about a day before it was discovered."

FIVE SKATERS DROWNED.

One of Them a Man Who Had Just Rescued His Son.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Five deaths resulted from the inauguration of the ice skating season to-day in this State and New Jersey. Four of the victims were boys who had ventured on thin ice, and the fifth a father who was drowned in four feet of water after rescuing his twelve-year-old son from a similar fate.

Charles Rell of Camden, N. J., was skating with his son at Forest Lake Park. The boy broke through the ice and the father went to his rescue. After lifting the boy to the firm ice, the man fell back into the water and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The other victims were:

William Wease, aged 14 years, and Robert Glunt, aged 16 years, drowned in the Susquehanna River at Williamsport, Penn.; Stanley Shenk, aged 16 years, and Harry Hoefel, aged 13 years, drowned at Lancaster, Penn.

Xmas Cards AND Calendars

By far the most varied stock in the city now ready for inspection. Every line of importance is represented on our counters.

Putnams Stationery Dep't 27 & 29 W. 23d St. New York

BETTER TIMES AHEAD FOR THE CITY'S POOR

Employment Opening Up After One of the Hardest Years in Charity's History.

$225,709 IN AIDING THEM

Association Forced to Meet a Deficit of $62,272 Last Year—Answer to Critics of Organized Charity.

Better times ahead for the tenement population, following a year of uncommon hardships and a strenuous but successful effort by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to cope with unprecedented drains on its resources, is the story told in the association's sixty-sixth annual report, out to-day.

According to the report, 13,635 families were aided by the relief department of the association alone in the course of the year; nearly 30,000 enjoyed the outings at Sea Breeze or in the country in the Summer months; work was found for many; mothers were cared for and instructed by association nurses; ill children treated, and $340,610 altogether was spent in carrying on the work of the organization.

"Employment is becoming more general and the condition of the poor less wretched than has been the case since the years of normal business activity that preceded the Autumn of 1907," says the report.

"But in spite of the welcome improvement in the concluding months of the year, the year as a whole was among the most difficult in the long history of the association. As a result the necessary expenditures of the association reached extraordinary dimensions, so that, while the contributions to the general educational and relief work were generous, marking a new record in the association's experience, the excess of general expenditures over receipts last year amounted to $62,272. This deficit the association was obliged to meet by frequent drafts upon its reserve funds—the accumulation of unrestricted legacies—without which it would have been impossible to shelter thousands from the bitter and destructive consequences of the industrial crisis."

A prominent place in the report is given to the administrative economies introduced into the work of the association during the year. The report says:

"Organized charity is often criticised for spending, on salaries and administration, too large a share of the funds intended by the public for the relief of the poor."

The answer to this criticism is contained in a summarized statement which shows that 90 per cent. of the association's net current income was spent last year in relief and ministration to the poor alone, and that 51 per cent. of the net income was used in actual material relief. The net cost of the relief and ministration was $225,709, representing 75 per cent. of the total net current expenses of the association.

TIRED OF TRIAL DIVORCE.

Mrs. Puffer Declares That Absolute Freedom Is Necessary to Happiness.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Puffer, the trial divorcee of the Rev. Charles H. Puffer of the First Universalist Church, is disgusted with her experience. She said to-day:

"A trial divorce is a sham. When a husband and wife find that they cannot live together they should at once have recourse to the divorce courts without experimenting in any way whatsoever. For a couple to live together and yet apart is destructive to all the finer things of life. To live apart without a divorce is almost as bad. Both parties to such an agreement are made miserable by their thoughts.

"From my own experience and observations I advise all married persons who cannot live together to get a divorce immediately regardless of things which at the time may seem to make such a step inadvisable. It is the separation without the divorce, however, which has the evil effect upon the contracting parties and every one connected intimately with them, and not the divorce itself. Immediate, absolute divorce is the only answer to marital difficulties.

"I am sick of my 'trial divorce' bargain. I was sick of it a year ago. I am going to have an absolute divorce just as soon as the courts will give it to me. I shall appear in court myself. If there is any hitch in getting it I am going to fight to the last ditch, and I am going to win."

A HEAT STANDARD FOR GAS.

Up-State Commission Proposes a Change and Calls a Conference.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Notices have been sent by the Public Service Commission, Second District, to all gas companies in the district of a conference to be held at the office of the commission to consider the necessity for a new standard in measuring the quality of gas.

The quality is now measured by the photometric standard, by which gas is judged for its illuminating power. For fourteen months the commission has studied various features of the gas supply, and a report of H. C. Hazzard shows that the illuminating power of gas is no longer of primal importance, and that the real value of gas to the average consumer now lies in its heating power.

Test the Rest Then Buy the Best

Santo Portable Vacuum Cleaner

A SANTO helps to lessen the burdens of the servant. Housecleaning can be looked forward to by them with less dread than formerly. Contented servants are a relief to the housewife.

Santo Sales Co

341 Fifth Avenue

Stores { Fifth Avenue and 33rd Street / 42nd Street, East of Fifth Avenue

HEGEMAN & Co DRUGGISTS

NEW YORK BROOKLYN YONKERS JERSEY CITY

HOLIDAY GIFTS at Hegeman Drug Stores include a multitude of useful and decorative articles for the dressing table, the shaving stand and the bath. It includes exclusive imported and domestic PERFUMES, TOILET WATERS, SACHETS, POWDERS, SOAPS, either by the single piece or in combination sets.

UTOPIA VIOLET is superb.

Perfume .....50c to $4.00

Toilet Water .....50c to $1.50

Packed in elegant 1909 gift boxes.

MILITARY BRUSHES.

Best English makes,

From .....$1.95 to $4.25 a pair

LADIES' HAIR BRUSHES.

Best English makes, guaranteed to give long and satisfactory service.

From .....50c to $3.60

Hegeman goods are the best quality made. Hegeman prices are a third lower than other stores. 18 Hegeman Drug Stores in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Yonkers.

QUALITY PURITY

TO KEEP WELL, BATHE IN ANY TEMPERATURE

Hither Comes Sam Mahoney of Boston with News That Sea Water at Zero Is Fine.

WOULD TUB OFF BATTERY

Hopes to Get Darlington to Open a Sun Parlor for Bathers There—Sea Water Must Dry On to Do Good.

Undaunted by the chill wind that blew across Madison Square yesterday afternoon Samuel Mahoney of Revere Beach, Mass., sponsor and inventor of the combined salt water, sunshine, and fresh air cult, all the year around, shot across, attired in a white flannel suit, canvas shoes, and a tennis hat, and took up his quarters at the Hotel Latham, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Blue-nosed passers-by wrapped in fur-lined coats asked each other if Mr. Mahoney was a New Year's Carnival or had Coney Island really opened up again.

"Ten years ago," said Mr. Mahoney, "I was 38 years old and weighed 120 pounds. I had suffered from two attacks of pleurisy, three of pneumonia, and one of inflammatory rheumatism and rheumatic fever that kept me in bed fourteen months. When I got about again I resolved to try a salt water and sea cure that had been recommended to me by an old whaling Captain. The doctors I consulted about the treatment told me that it wouldn't do any good, because a man could not develop muscle after thirty-five, although he might put on fat.

"But, anyway, I began to bathe every morning at Revere Beach, Winter and Summer, and dry myself in the sun by running about on the sand. There is some alkali in salt water, which the human body assimilates. That, I believe, is what built me up. The salt water should be allowed to dry on and not be wiped off with towels. From being a weakling of 125 pounds, in twelve months I increased my weight to 220 pounds and my chest expanded from 37 to 52 inches. I have been an inveterate pipe smoker all my life, but I have never tasted alcohol."

"What diet do you advocate?" he was asked.

"I eat two meals a day—breakfast of eggs fried in olive oil, with fruit and oatmeal, and dinner, at night, with fish, vegetables, or lamb.

"When I first went from Revere to South Boston in 1905 to start my crusade against ill-health people said that I was 'nutty.' I stood in the open on a wall of ice twenty feet high, taking frequent dips in the ocean when the temperature was 2 below zero for one hour and thirty-five minutes to convince them that cold would not kill any one if they braved it fearlessly. The man who took my picture was the drug clerk in South Boston who sold me my first bottle of medicine.

"Now, the City of Boston has built a sun parlor at the baths in South Boston, and 500 women and children are taking their daily plunge in the ocean there Winter and Summer. To-morrow I am going to call on Dr. Darlington, the Health Commissioner, who I have heard takes an interest in fighting consumption in New York, and get him interested in my cure. I shall also call on Park Commissioner Smith and ask for permission to bathe off the Battery daily. I hope that thus I may be able to get the city officials interested enough to convert one of the baths off the Battery into a sun parlor, so that the poor sick women and children can get the benefit of the treatment free of cost. It would only mean replacing the wooden roof and sides with glass."

FALSE PEARLS DUTY HIGHER.

Washington Found That New York Assessed 45 Per Cent. and Providence 20.

Manufacturing and wholesale jewelers in the Maiden Lane district are uneasy because of notices which they have received of a new classification to be made effective this week on all imports of imitation pearls strung on wires.

Since the new tariff went into force the imitation pearls on wires have been assessed for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem when imported at New York, but on the same kinds of articles imported through the Custom House at Providence only 20 per cent. has been collected.

The collector of New York classified the articles as manufacturers of glass, while the Providence collector took the position that they came under the clause of the law providing for imitation precious stones and pearls intended for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

The importers have maintained that the articles made of these imitation pearls are simply ornaments.

The difference of 25 per cent. between the New York and Providence rates was brought to the attention of the officials of the Treasury Department after it had been observed that nearly all the imitation pearls were being imported at Providence. The Washington authorities decided that both Collectors were wrong. According to this decision the imitation pearls on wires are either jewelry or parts of jewelry, and in either case are dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem. If the imitation pearls are not mounted on wires, however, they may be admitted on payment of a 45 per cent. duty.

DOG FINDS A SUICIDE.

Body of a Missing Accountant Discovered in the Fort Lee Woods.

A hunting dog was responsible for the discovery of the body of Ferdinand Hoerder, an expert accountant, in the woods at Fort Lee on Saturday evening. Hoerder came from Germany two months ago and had been employed at a chocolate and cocoa plant at Stamford, Conn. His work ceased there two weeks ago, and he went to Hoboken to await the sailing of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie on Dec. 14.

He attempted suicide by asphyxiation in Myer's Hotel, Hoboken, about ten days ago. A representative of his employers reached the hotel ten minutes after Hoerder had left, and the search for him had been continued ever since.

Hoerder still wore his kid gloves when found. A bullet wound in his head showed the cause of death. A gold watch and chain and $60 in gold were found in his pocket. His new traveling bag lay nearby. The suicide lived at Neuweid, Germany. He leaves a widow and one son. Coroner Curry thinks he had been dead ten days.

CONSTITUTION IS AMENDED.

All Four Proposals and Canal Improvement Went Through.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—Secretary of State Koenig, who has about completed the work of compiling the election returns, announced to-day that the four constitutional amendments and the proposition to improve the Seneca and Cayuga Canals at a cost of about $7,000,000 had been carried mainly through the vote of New York and Kings Counties. The amendments were:

No 1—Increasing the salaries of up-State Justices of the Supreme Court from $7,500 to $10,000 per year.

No. 2—Permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest paid on State bonds.

No. 3—Designed to make the acts of Boards of Supervisors subject to the veto power of County Auditors or other fiscal officers.

No. 4—The so-called debt limit amendment.

An unusually large number of blank and void ballots were reported in nearly all of the counties in the State. The most noticeable instances were found in Albany, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Rochester, Long Island, and Jamestown.

In Kings County there were 126,531 blank and void ballots on amendment No. 1, 132,078 on amendment No. 2, 135,970 on amendment No. 3, 125,866 on amendment No. 4, and 134,331 on the canal proposition. In each instance the blank and void ballots exceeded the number of votes cast for and against the propositions submitted to the voters.

Another notable instance of the indifference of the voters is shown in the vote of Oneida County, in which is situated the City of Utica. Oneida is a barge canal county, yet for the canal proposition only 3,323 voters favored it and 4,280 opposed it. More than 25,000 voters refused to vote either for or against it.

Although Syracuse is considered a strong canal city, yet the canal proposition was defeated by a vote of 5,233 against it to 4,372 in favor of it. From 25,000 to 45,000 voters in Onondaga did not vote on the amendments.

The same condition was shown to exist in the majority of the other counties of the State.

CLEWS WOULDN'T BE HECKLED

Broker Refuses to Debate with Suffragettes at People's Forum.

Prepared to subject him to a severe heckling, Brooklyn suffragettes crowded into the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters's People's Forum, in the Brooklyn Masonic Temple, yesterday afternoon to hear Henry Clews talk about votes for women. They were disappointed in this respect, though, as Mr. Clews declined to debate with them. The crowd had to content itself with a debate between two women, one a champion of "the cause" and the other opposed to the same.

When Mr. Clews was introduced by the Chairman, George Carey, it was evident that the suffragettes were in the majority in the audience. They listened silently, but with an air of mingled scorn and defiance, while he was submitting his argument against the cause. When he had ended and sat down fifty-seven different women in fifty-seven different places arose, and in fifty-seven different varieties of voices asked Mr. Clews as many different questions.

"I have talked for an hour," said Mr. Clews, "and I am tired. I came here understanding that I was to make an address and not with an understanding that I was to debate questions with the audience after making it. I must decline to debate with you."

Then he sat down again. There was more clamor from the suffragettes. Finally it was decided that the question should be debated by champions picked one from either side. Mrs. Gilbert Jones, head of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Anti-Suffrage League, who was seated on the platform, and Mrs. Horace Greeley Hart were chosen as the debaters. Each had ten minutes in which to submit her views.

ONE DEAD AFTER AUTO UPSET.

Five Others More or Less Injured and Grand Jury Action Expected.

As a sequel to an auto ride in Newark last Thursday night, when a touring car containing six persons turned turtle, John Kistner of 13 Hartford Sreet, Newark, died last night in the City Hospital. He was caught under the car, sustaining a fracture of the skull and other injuries.

The accident occurred at midnight at Clifton and Sixth Avenues. Lester Robinson of 37 Liberty Street was driving the car, which belonged to the Standard Bithulithic Company of 11 Clinton Street. William B. Baker, the company's chauffeur, had loaned the auto to him to go home, and Robinson took advantage of this circumstance to treat some of his friends to a ride. Persons who saw the accident say the machine was going about forty miles an hour, when it suddenly swerved and turned completely over.

Kistner and one other of the party were caught under the car. All six were injured and were taken to hospitals. Robinson, George Cannon of 7 Cabinet Street, and Joseph McGuire of 5 Cabinet Street were locked up at the Second Precinct Police Station after their injuries were dressed. Later Robinson collapsed and was taken back to the City Hospital, where he still is.

The remaining two of the party, Arthur Connelly of 307 Warren Street and Louis R. Busch of 47 Holland Street have been at the hospital ever since the accident. All of the five who survive had been held without bail to await the result of Kistner's injuries. Further court action will be taken to-day.

On a complaint made by Richard W. Turner of Garden City, L. I., President of the Standard Bithulithic Company, Baker has been held for the Grand Jury on the charge of taking out the car without permission.

Dr. Moore to Assist Dr. Aked.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, announced at the morning service yesterday that the Rev. Addison Moore had accepted the call of the church to become associate pastor, and would be prepared to enter upon his new duties on Jan. 1. Dr. Moore, in accepting the call, leaves the pastorate of the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City, of which he has been pastor the last eight years.

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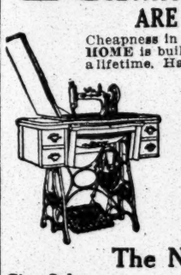

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CORNELL DEMANDS FOOTBALL CHANGES

Faculty at Ithaca Will Abolish Game Unless Reform Is Instituted and Rules Made Safe.

ONE YEAR'S GRACE ALLOWED

Professors Notify Chairman Dennis that Game Must Be Reconstructed and Rules Enforced.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—With Prof. L. M. Dennis, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, taking part in the debate and defending the committee from the attacks of several professors, the Cornell University Faculty yesterday thrashed out the football problem and wound up by adopting a resolution demanding changes in the rules to make the game safe, as well as in the selection of officials and the conduct of players and coaches. The resolution also provided that unless such changes were made and enforced the game would be abolished at Cornell.

The Faculty meeting was executive and the only official statement of what transpired came in the resolution made public by the Secretary, Prof. J. S. Hammond. It is generally understood that the Faculty proposes to give the game one year's grace. If there should be as many fatalities and injuries as have occurred this year the Faculty will forbid the undergraduates from playing. To enforce such a decree it would only be necessary to have the Committee on Student Affairs refuse leaves of absence to members of the team and to withdraw official sanction to the schedule. This would kill intercollegiate football at Cornell.

While the professors admitted that they were not in a position to suggest legislation providing specific changes in the rules, they served notice on Prof. Dennis that Cornell insisted that the game be made safe and put on a higher plane or else that they will kill it here. They hold that the Rules Committee ought to know what to do. Some of the professors, as individuals, favor the reconstruction of the game so that it may include the safe features of the present game and English Rugby, but the Faculty as a body did not feel competent to make any recommendations.

Prof. Dennis was asked a good many questions as to the attitude of the Rules Committee. For the last month there has been considerable criticism against the committee by individual professors. It was claimed that this committee was too much of a close corporation, that it had too much power, and failed to represent anybody but its own members.

A few professors urged that the game be forbidden entirely, but the majority held that it was fair to give it one more year's chance. Prof. E. H. Woodruff, a former member of the Athletic Council, offered the resolution, it is said. It is also understood that one of the foremost in favor of reform was Judge Frank Irvine, former President of the Athletic Council. The resolution follows:

With a view to securing greater safety of life and limb and higher standard of honor and fair play, it is the insistent opinion of this faculty that the continuance of football as a game for undergraduates depends upon an effective revision and enforcement of the rules regulating the game. This opinion applies further to the selection of officials and to the conduct of players and coaches.

STILL OPPOSED TO WARD.

Ban Johnson Will Use Every Effort to Prevent Heydler's Fall.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—B. B. Johnson, President of the American Baseball League; Charles A. Comiskey, President of the Chicago American Club, and Joseph Cantillon, formerly manager of the Washington American team, to-day left for New York to attend the National baseball meetings.

Before his departure Mr. Johnson said he was unalterably opposed to the election of John M. Ward as President of the National League and that he would do everything he could to prevent it.

Cantillon arrived to-day from Hickman, Ky., and immediately left for New York. He said he would make a fight for vindication at the American League meeting. Cantillon declared that he was not a traitor to the league, and that he would make a fight for his rights. He further stated that he would insist on an investigation of the charges of signal tipping made against the New York American team by the Washington team last Summer. He announced that he would manage the Minneapolis American Association Club, of which he is part owner, next season.

MULLEN LEADS PITCHERS.

Detroit Twirler Shows Best Form During American League Season.

George Mullen of the Detroit champions was the leading pitcher in the American League last season, according to the official pitching and fielding averages, issued by President B. B. Johnson here yesterday. Mullen's record was 29 games won and 8 lost, for a percentage of .784. He was 62 points ahead of Cicotte of Boston, who had a record of 13 games won and 5 lost, for .722. Another Detroit pitcher—Willett—finished third, with 22 won and 9 lost, for .710. Krause, the early season sensation of Philadelphia, was tied for fourth with his teammate, Bender, at .692, with 18 won and 8 lost.

Chicago, which finished fourth in the pennant race, led the team fielding with a percentage of .964. Philadelphia finished second, with the Detroit champions third. New York made the greatest number of errors, having 331 charged against them.

In individual fielding, Isbell of Chicago led the first basemen. Purtell of the same club headed the second bagmen, while at third base Bradley of Cleveland holds premier position. Turner, with twenty-six games, is placed at the head of the shortstops, although McBride of Washington should be credited with the best average. Parent of Chicago and Miller of Washington are the only outfielders with clean records, while Lord of Cleveland, who played more games than the two leaders combined, is close up. The leading pitching averages and club fielding.

CLOSE SCORES AT TRAPS.

Marksmen in Ties in Larchmont Yacht Club Weekly Shoot.

The week-end shoot of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday was well attended by marksmen and their friends, and although the weather was cold and snappy, competition was keen and scores close. The ten-bird scratch was won by G. Fred Pelham, after a shoot-off. The fifteen-bird scratch was also shot off and went to W. J. Elias, who also on a shoot-off won the leg on the Sauer Trophy from Collins. The leg on the Halstead December cup fell to Dr. W. B. Short, and T. Lenane, Jr., won the Baudouine and Accumulative cups, with twenty-five and twenty-four, respectively. Stuart Scott was high gun for the day and won a handsome pin, while Dr. Short won the doubles by one bird.

Sacht Runs Good Race.

In the four-mile run of the Queens County A. C. yesterday, Sacht ran a good race from start to finish, closely followed by O'Leary, unattached, the pair finishing only 30 seconds apart. Summary:

Name and Club.	Finish. M. S.
Sacht, Queens County A. C.	22:00
O'Leary, unattached	22:30
Beigmuller, Acme A. C.	23:10
Coulter, National A. C.	23:30
Kidd, Acme A. C.	23:40
Ayres, Ajax A. C.	24:00
Veith, Queens County A. C.	25:00
Williams, unattached	25:30
Liedericks, Iona A. C.	25:45
Lashon, Glendale A. C.	26:10
Klem, Cooper A. C.	27:00
Murray, Van Cortlandt A. C.	28:00

American Jockeys Return.

J. Richards of Detroit and James Winfield of Lexington, Ky., two American jockeys, who have been riding in Russia and Germany, returned yesterday in the Lorraine. Last season Richards wore the colors of Lazaroff of Moscow, the Russian oil magnate. He will return to the other side in a few months to ride for Count Palin of Germany. Winfield had been riding with success in Russia and Germany. Both declare they were well treated on the other side.

Cornell Plays Yale at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Arrangements have been completed whereby the hockey teams of Yale and Cornell will play a series of three games here during the Christmas holidays. The first clash between the two at the Elysium Rink will take place on New Year's night, and on Jan. 3 and 4 the succeeding matches will be contested. The Cornell men made their appearance here a year ago in a three-game series with Pennsylvania and created a very favorable impression by their clever work.

DREYFUSS BELIEVES HEYDLER WILL WIN

In Case of a Tie Pirate Says Tenure of Presidential Office Holds Over.

FAVORS SHORTER SCHEDULE

Many Baseball Men Coming to the City — National Commission Meets To-day.

Barney Dreyfuss, owner of the world champion Pirates, shed a ray of light on the National League situation yesterday when he said that in case of a deadlock in the election for the Presidency between John A. Heydler and John M. Ward he believed that Heydler's tenure of the office would hold over. So it may possibly happen that if the baseball magnates vote four to four at Tuesday's meeting no compromise candidate will be considered by the Heydler faction, and he may go on holding the office just the same. This solution of the situation, however, is not likely to happen, men who are in touch with the situation say. They say that it will be Heydler or Ward before the election is finished. The Pittsburg owner is strongly in favor of Heydler's re-election, and intimates that he will not recede from this stand. "Heydler has been a fine President," said Mr. Dreyfuss, "and when we've got a good man what's the sense of changing? I don't know where you can get a better man. This muddle will clear up, all right, and don't you worry, baseball will go on just the same when the umpire says 'Play ball' next April. Everything will come out in the wash."

At the Waldorf yesterday were President Ebbets of Brooklyn, Charles W. Murphy of Chicago, and Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati. The two Ward men buttonholed Mr. Herrmann, and they had a long conference, but said they were not talking baseball. President John Dovey of Boston is expected this morning. His new manager, Fred Lake, who piloted the Boston Americans last Summer, is in town and has great hopes of putting the club on a firm footing next Summer.

One person who was eagerly sought yesterday among the coterie of baseball men in the city was strangely missing. That was Horace Fogel, the new President of the Philadelphia Club. Messrs. Herrmann and Dreyfuss especially want to see him and ask him who is back of the recent purchase of the Phillies. Word was received last night that Fogel would not be here until Tuesday. So evidently nobody is going to have much of a chance of arguing the merits of any of the important baseball questions with the new manager before he goes to the meeting.

Mr. Dreyfuss is not in favor of extending the schedule to 168 games. If any change is to be made, the Pittsburg magnate says, he is in favor of making the season shorter, not longer. "I know when I have enough," said Mr. Dreyfuss. "I want to see football have a chance when the baseball season is over." It would not be surprising if the next President of the National League would be elected for a number of years. Dreyfuss is in favor of electing the head of the league for a term of five years, and Herrmann also favors the plan. The manager of the Chicago Cubs naturally don't fall in with this line of reasoning, and says he wants to see an annual election because it gives baseball a lot of good advertising every year.

Fred Clarke, the manager of the Pittsburgs, is expected here to-day and will remain until after the league meeting is over. Mr. Dreyfuss said that there was no truth in the report that Clarke would not play next season. He also stated that the champions would do their Spring training in California, but would go to Hot Springs before th early season trip was finished. Mr. Herrmann will send the Reds to Hot Springs to train also. There will be a great round-up of baseball men at the dinner to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Pirates on Wednesday night. Among the baseball men seen about the hotel yesterday were T. H. Murnane of Boston, President of the New England League; James McGuire and Charles W. Somers of Cleveland, Fred Lake of Boston, and many others.

The first big baseball meeting of the year will be held to-day at 11 o'clock at the National League offices, in the St. James Building, when the National Commission, composed of President B. B. Johnson of the American League, President Heydler of the National League and Chairman Herrmann of Cincinnati, will come together. The Commission has a lot of routine business to transact. On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, the Baseball Writers' Association will hold its annual meeting, and at 12 o'clock of the same day the National League Board of Directors will convene. At 2 o'clock the National League meeting will commence at the Waldorf-Astoria and on Wednesday the American League will meet at the Hotel Wolcott.

There was a persistent rumor in circulation about the hotel corridors last evening that Herrmann and Dreyfuss had come to an understanding that in the event of Heydler's defeat, both Cincinnati and Pittsburg would bolt the National League and join Ban Johnson's organization, making a ten-club circuit. Neither of the magnates could be seen to verify the rumor, as the baseball men were in a prolonged conference all evening.

Cubans Lose at Baseball.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The American baseball team to-day defeated the Almendares by a score of 4 to 1.

CYCLISTS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Majority of Six-Day Riders Feel Little Ill-Effects of Long Grind.

Most of the bicycle riders who took part in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden last week sat around the Bartholdi Hotel yesterday in various moods of pain and contentment. The men are in better physical condition than they have been in past years, which was due to more common sense training methods. Surprising as it may seem, these long distance riders are not wasted away after their long ride. Norman Anderson of Copenhagen is a good example of how the grueling race affects a strong, sturdy athlete. During the past week Anderson, who was riding with Carlo Vanoni of Italy, gained ten pounds. Yesterday he said he felt fine and could go out this week and ride for six days more.

Rutt and Clarke, the winners, were about yesterday, after a good night's sleep, and both looked fresh. The long ride had no tiring effect on them, and the waiter that served them with breakfast thought that they would never stop eating. Joe Fogler of Brooklyn, who captured second money with Eddie Root, sat up until 3 o'clock Sunday morning talking about the race, and he wasn't tired enough to sleep more than five hours. His partner, Root, was in two bad spills, and the skin is scraped off both of his legs, and on his left shin is a long, deep scratch which is painful. Several of the other riders are badly bruised and scratched, but will soon get over these temporary defects.

It was rumored yesterday that when the riders meet at the Garden this afternoon to get paid off Eddie Root may be subjected to a fine for his alleged fouling of Jack Clarke after he and Rutt had made up a lap early Saturday morning. Referee Vlentine severely rebuked the riders, and it is said will back it up with a fine of $100.

COLD HINDERS HORSEMEN.

Many Drivers on the Speedway but Only a Few Brushes.

Horsemen were out in force on the Speedway yesterday morning, but the sharp, cold wind prevented them from entering into fast contests. Most of them were satisfied to jog their horses at an exercise clip, while several went to the lower stretch, where the wind was not as strong as on the upper part of the drive.

William Scott was one of the first on the Speedway, behind his old-timer, Kitty Wilkes, and as soon as Hugh Reiley showed up with Lucy they ventured to a brush, the former winning two heats, the last being particularly close. In a third trial Frankie Pandit, driven by Trainer Fox, raced with the pair, but finished third. James A. Murphy came along with his pacing mare, Coast Marie, but found no one to challenge him. He later drove his chestnut trotter, Kim, and beat E. Bottemu's Rose Electrite in an exciting contest. George H. Huber drove a new horse, a handsome rotter three years old, named Lake Altara, by Lake Red.

The best of Nathan Straus's stable were out, Mr. Straus driving his favorite, Ida Highwood, to a two-man wagon, his son Charley behind the old veteran, Malacca, and Tim Sullivan with the new trotter, Denver.

NEW HOCKEY LEAGUE.

New Jersey Clubs to Play Championship Series of Games.

The growth of interest in ice hockey was indicated by the formation on Saturday of a New Jersey State League, composed of the Englewood Field Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Short Hills Hockey Club and South Orange Field Club. A meeting of representatives of these organizations was held at the St. Nicholas Rink, and elected the following named officers: President, Kenneth B. Gordon, South Orange; vice president, Gerald M. Curran, Englewood; Secretary-Treasurer, Gus H. Hornfeck, Montclair. The membership of these clubs include some of the best-known players in this vicinity, and many of the stars of the Amateur Hockey League. "Kay" Gordon, Reimund Benedict, the Hornfect brothers, Campbell, Larned, Hill, Beeste, and Badeau. The committee arranged the following schedule of games:

Brooklyn Defeats Scottish-Americans.

In their third game of the National League championship series, the eleven of the Brooklyn Footb all Club defeated the Scottish Americans of Newark by the score of 1 goal to 0 at Marquette Oval in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

At MacDonald Oval in Brooklyn the champion eleven of the Hollywood Inn Football Club of Yonkers played a tie game in the Amateur League championship series with the Clan MacDonalds, thereby maintaining their lead in the struggle.

At Ontario Field yesterday Brooklyn added two more points to their total in the New York State Amateur League by defeating the Columbia Field Club eleven on the latter's own grounds.

The Critchleys of Brooklyn opened their series at Loughlin Oval, yesterday, with a victory over the Camerons in an Amateur League championship game, the final score being 1 goal to 0.

At Macomb's Dam Park the Amateur League game between High Bridge and Bronx United resulted in favor of Highbridge by score of 2 goals to 1, all scored in the first half. W. Edwards, who will leave in company with D. Bryce, for Scotland next week, scored both the goals for Highbridge, and Hodson tallied for Bronx United.

GLENCOE RUN ENDS WITH A DEAD HEAT

P. Schroeder and J. Durkin Cross the Line on Even Terms in Weekly Cross-Country Race.

TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

Only a Yard Behind the First Pair, Williams and Bedell Finish Together.

The most interesting cross country run that has been decided this season was held yesterday by the Glencoe Athletic Club, over the regulation four-mile course. For first place there was a dead heat between P. Schroeder, of the Mott Haven A. C., and J. Durkin, of the New West Side A. C., and only a yard back of this pair came W. J. Williams, of the New West Side A. C., and J. Bedell, of the Xavier A. A., this couplet of athletes also crossing the line in a dead heat. These four, together with B. Mack, unattached, made the running for the greater part of the distance and the lead alternated from one to the other of the five. At no time was there more than a few yards difference between any of them. Starting down the last hundred yards of the course all of the leaders began a thrilling sprint and they flashed by the finish so close together that it seemed the judges must have failed to get them placed right. It was decided that the first two and the second pair had both run dead heats for first and second positions respectively.

The event brought out a big field, 88 starters being sent over the course, and of this number 79 finished the full distance. The best time over the four miles was 19:45, the start and finish of the event being at the Glencoe Clubhouse, 126th Street and Second Avenue. The summary:

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
P. Schroeder, Mott Haven A. C.	19:45
J. Durkin, New West Side A. C.	19:45
W. J. Williams, New West Side A. C.	19:46
J. Bedell, Xavier A. A.	19:46
B. Mack, unattached	19:50
S. Ressinico, Irish-American A. C.	19:51
F. McCollough, Glencoe A. C.	19:55
W. Fallas, Chelsea A. C.	19:59
C. Andrews, Xavier A. A.	20:02
C. Osmond, unattached	20:03
G. Cuno, St. George A. C.	20:04
G. Munn, Mohawk A. C.	20:20
H. Braun, unattached	20:22
S. D. Richman, Eighth Regiment	20:24
C. Burls, St. Ann's A. A.	20:25
J. Keller, Paulist A. C.	20:40
W. Wilson, Hudson Guild	20:45
S. Donofro, St. Michael's A. C.	20:47
J. Cummings, McCaddin Lyceum	20:52
H. Morril, Montgomery A. C.	20:55

T. Nealy, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:56; W. Smith, Trinity A. C., 21:03; J. Boscli, Xavier A. A., 21:04; T. Larkin, Mohawk A. C., 21:05; W. O'Brien, Hudson Guild A. C., 21:00; J. Malone, Hudson Guild A. C., 21:10; W. Rawn, Osmond A. C., 21:11; F. E. Botchman, Union Settlement, 21:13; W. Stoltz, Eighth Regiment, 21:15; W. Burke, Union Settlement, 21:16.

DEVLIN BEATS "WIN" BAILEY.

Mott Haven Athlete Scores Victory by Margin of a Yard.

Frank P. Devlin of the Mott Haven Athletic Club and "Win" Bailey of the New York Athletic Club had a nip-and-tuck struggle yesterday in the weekly invitation run of the Mott Haven Athletic Club, Devlin getting the decision by a narrow margin, with Bailey only about a yard behind him. The course over which the men competed was six miles in length, and the winner's time was 33:00 and Bailey only a second slower. After about half of the run through the Bronx had been completed Bailey and Devlin had drawn away from the rest and the final issue lay between them. Up to within a short distance of the finish they were racing on even terms, but Devlin had just enough reserve to get to the line first.

Fitzgibbon an Easy Winner.

Gerald Fitzgibbon of the Irish-American Athletic Club won the weekly cross country run of Morris Evening High School over a six-and-a-half-mile course in the Bronx. He led all the way, and crossed the line in 32:20, with M. Taub of the Pastime A. C. a minute behind him. The first seven to finish were:

Name and Club.	Time. M. S.
G. M. P. Fitzgibbon, Irish-American A. C.	36:20
M. Taub, Pastime A. C.	37:20
J. Taub, Pastime A. C.	37:45
A. Sorraci, Xavier A. A.	39:00
R. Averga, Xavier A. A.	40:05
N. Osk, Morris Evening H. S. A. A.	41:20
H. H. Stein, Morris Evening H. S. A. A.	42:45

The novices of the club had their inning in a finely contested run over a four-mile course. Throughout the race, the first five men alternated in the lead, and the event was a nip-and-tuck affair until the last quarter mile, when "Al" Emden, the former De Witt Clinton H. S. runner, proved himself the strongest.

THE MODERN WOMAN

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Y. M. C. A. IN NATIONAL MEET.

Will Hold 25-Mile Relay Race for One in Home Gymnasiums.

In the belief that indulgence in athletics of some sort of other is proper and desirable for every member, and in order to promote a more general participation in sports than is now the case, the Young Men's Christian Association has planned a really National meet. This is the first attempt by the association to work out a new system of athletic competition so that everybody will take part rather than the comparative few under existing methods.

The most uniquie feature of this contest, aside from the fact that its regulations demand the participation of at least one-sixth of the entire active membership of each competing district association, lies in the fact that these branches will compete in their own gymnasiums. Results will be telephoned and telegraphed during the progress of the meet to all the branches taking part.

The district organizations already entered are the Twenty-third Street, West Side, and Harlem branches of this city; Schenectady, N. Y.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lynchburg, Va.; Charleston, S. C., and Omaha, Neb. Before the starting signal is actually sounded several additions may be made to this list. The events in which all the contesting branches must enter teams are: (1) 25-mile relay; (2), 120-yard potato race; (3), running high jypum; (4), standing broad jump, and (5), fence vault. The major event, however, is the first named, the quarter century relay, which will be run off on Wednesday, Dec. 15. The other features of the program will not occur until Friday, Jan. 28, 1910.

Only members of the Physical Department—that is, those who have paid the regular association fee for physical privileges, not club boys under some special arrangement—of the boys' and intermediate divisions, who are under 18 years of age, and have never represented the men's department in physical competitions, are eligible to compete.

The competition is based upon having one-sixth of the entire boys' physical membership actually taking part in the race. Each individual entrant is to run, at one time, the number of laps nearest to a quarter of a mile, so that the participation of at least 100 boys is apparently assured.

Each competing district association is to measure one-sixth of its physical department strength by the records of the list of the month during which the events are run off. Should less than one-sixth compete in any of the five events, the association will be disqualified. Points in four of the events are to be scored as follows: First, in each event, 100 points; second, 75 points; third, 50 points, and fourth, 25 points. For the relay the scoring will be 400 points to first, 300 to second, 200 to third, and 100 to fourth place.

Soldiers in Intercompany Games.

The regular intercompany games of the Seventy-first Regiment were held yesterday at the armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. There were only four events on the programme, but they were all well contested, and furnished some good sport. The feature event was the half-mile run handicap, which was won by Matt Geis of Company F, starting from the twenty-yard mark, by a small margin from R. J. Egan of Company B, who started from scratch. R. E. Goggin, with three years' start, captured the 352-yard run, handicap in fine style, defeating a small field, with T. A. Keene a close second. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. E. Goggin, Company B, (3 feet;) T. J. Goggin, Company B, (12 feet,) second; D. McCue, Company F, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. Mankey, Company E; C. McElvern, Company C, second. Time—0:58 4-5.

352-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. E. Goggin, Company B, (3 yards;) T. A. Keene, Company B, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:41 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Geis, Company F, (20 yards;) R. J. Egan, Company B, (scratch,) second. Time—2:03.

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COATES — GOSHEN. Dup. parts on hand; near 64th St., 1,912 B'way. Tel 3163 Col.

CADILLAC — Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 5010 Col.

COLUMBIA — Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.

CORBIN — 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) Phone 2903 Columbus.

GROUT — 45 H. P., $2,500. Garage and Machine Shop, Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.

HUDSON — A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. Phone 3293 Col.

ISOTTA — IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

KNOX — Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. Phone 4338 Col.

LOZIER — 56th STREET AND BROADWAY Telephone 6885 Columbus.

Marion Flyer Overland — CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. Phone 5130 Col.

MATHESON — Matheson Automobile Co., 1889-1893 Broadway, cor. 62d St. Tel. 6353 Col.

MOON — Moon Motor Car Co., of N. Y., 1761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.

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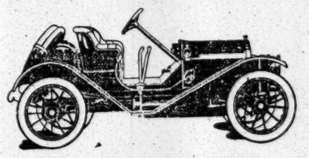

The Hudson "20" $900

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Every overcoat we offer men this winter was made new for this winter, except a few odd coats now $15.

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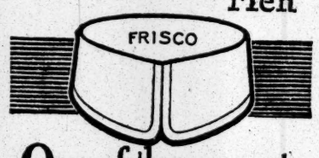

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1909

EASY VOTING.

The ballot reformers who met for lunch and logic at the City Club on Saturday were very properly concerned with the means of making it easy for the voter to record his choice of candidates without risk of error. Most of them were convinced that what is known as the Massachusetts ballot was the most suitable for this purpose. In that ballot the names of all the candidates for each office are printed in a group by themselves and the voter marks the name in each group which he prefers. As far as arrangement goes, it is the ideal ballot for the independent and intelligent voter.

Of course no one will deny that it would be well if all voters were intelligent enough to know exactly the candidates they preferred and independent enough to vote according to their individual preference. But in the State of New York the right of suffrage is given without any qualification as to intelligence, and in all States it is enjoyed by multitudes who do not use it independently. For the illiterate voters, whose right under the Constitution is as clear and indisputable as that of the most erudite, the Massachusetts ballot would be equivalent to disfranchisement. They might as well have a blank sheet of paper given to them on which to write the names of their candidates. In any law changing the character of the ballot this class must be taken care of. Some provision must be made by which their right to a secret vote can be safeguarded. It may not be impossible, it will certainly be difficult, but it is indispensable.

Again, at least four out of five, probably nine out of ten, of all the voters prefer to vote, not their preference as between individual candidates, but their preference as between parties. That may not be desirable. It may even be pernicious, as some of the results indicate, but it is a fact and it cannot be ignored. It is extremely improbable that any law can be enacted in this State which does not provide for the facile satisfaction of this general desire. Moreover, there are many students of practical politics—i. e., of politics as the means of securing the best management of public affairs—who are persuaded that voting party tickets is, on the whole, the best method so far devised for attaining that end in an electorate so numerous and with a system of government so complex as ours. Party responsibility is far from complete and is not readily enforced, but in some degree it exists and to some extent it can be applied and is applied. So long as the number of offices to be filled are so many and so various, it is at least open to argument that party responsibility is more available and of more worth than anything that has been proposed as a substitute.

However this may be, it remains true that under the Massachusetts ballot the illiterate and the partisan are at a distinct disadvantage, and that this disadvantage is greater than that which the independent voters suffer under even the present form of ballot in this State. As the former class is very much larger than the latter, it may reasonably be contended that such a result is not in accordance with the fundamental principles of democracy. We are aware that it is one of the assumptions of some reformers that it is better to encourage independent voting and to discourage partisan voting, but we do not think that the law should interpose any artificial and unnecessary obstacles in the way of either class. We also think with President ELIOT that the chief trouble in our elections arises not from the form of ballot but from the absurd number of offices filled by popular election. But "that is another story." At present we content ourselves with pointing out that any reform of the ballot in this State will have to take care of the illiterate voters, in order to be constitutional, and will have to provide a fairly easy way for partisan voting in order to pass the Legislature.

YOUNGER MIDSHIPMEN.

Rear Admiral POTTER, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, would change the law governing the age of entrance for Midshipmen at Annapolis. They now enter the Academy between the ages of 16 and 20 years; the Admiral would set the limits between 14 and 17. The suggestion is an excellent one. President LOWELL of Harvard would indorse it, we feel sure. The present tendency is toward reducing the age of entrance at all the higher institutions of learning, thus assuring an early start in active professional life.

But there should be no lowering of the scholarship requirements for entrance. That is not talked of anywhere, and at Annapolis it would be unwise. Future officers and gentlemen must have at least the preliminary advantages of a High School education.

THE PAX HIBERNICA.

And now comes the MACMANUS and declares with emphasis that the talk of ASQUITH as to Irish home rule is a delusion and a snare, intended solely to attract Irish votes, especially in England and Scotland, where they control something like seventy seats, more than a tenth of the entire House. And he intimates, giving episcopal authority to reinforce his intimation in part, that the Irish party in the Commons is betraying the cause of Irish independence. He has not the slightest expectation that ASQUITH will, if retained in office, ever offer a home rule bill, and he advises his countrymen to follow the policy of PARNELL as the only practical one for their purposes, to make no alliance with any party, but to hold themselves aloof from all and give their support to the one that will do the most for them.

As a distinguished Irish dramaturge caused an Irish Captain—immortal as a type—to remark, "it's a pretty quarrel as it stands." But whatever may be thought of this criticism of the Irish party and its recent tactics, there is sound sense in the policy advocated by Mr. MACMANUS, of encouragement of Irish industry, improvement of agriculture, development of education, and prevention of emigration. When the Irish people at home show that they can make of their country and of their undoubted talents and capacities as good use as they make of their opportunities in the land of their adoption on this side of the water, they will have little difficulty in securing from the nation of which they are a part all the rights they really desire. It is obvious that this would not be as favorable to the peculiar industry of the professional patriots as the policy adopted since the death of PARNELL, but that is not the least of its advantages.

WASHINGTON OFFICIAL SOCIETY.

It has fallen to the lot of the President's wife to reform somewhat the order of social entertainment at the White House, and in doing so to solve some bewildering problems which have grown out of the great increase of numbers in Washington official society. This was a delicate task requiring executive skill of an uncommon order. Receptions at the White House have developed into great crushes. It is reported that the invitation lists have sometimes contained 2,000 names. Official etiquette, the force of precedent, have forbidden any curtailment of the lists without careful preparation and formal announcement. The official mind is ever keenly sensitive to the merest shadow of a slight.

To readjust the White House social programme so as to prevent any seeming intent to discriminate as to rank or worth required boldness and skill. It had to be done. There is no pleasure to any one, hosts or guests, in an indoor crowd of 2,000 persons. By limiting and restricting the invitations to each reception so that all who have the right to recognition will receive it and none will be subjected to discomfort, Mrs. TAFT has solved her difficult problem. Official society will be the brighter and gayer in Washington this Winter because of the change. Hitherto, for many years, nobody has desired to go to one of the big Presidential receptions because of the great crowds, while few have stayed away because of the honor implied in the invitation.

Hereafter the White House receptions will not be less formal, but they will be more enjoyable. The President can more than pretend to receive his guests. The women's dresses will not be torn, and the "refreshments" can be served with some decent show of hospitality. Moreover, a custom which, according to Washington whispers, has increased of late of transferring cards of invitation to persons for whom they were not intended will be stopped. We can scarcely credit the report that some members of Congress have sold their tickets to inquisitive nobodies.

These, and the lesser changes made by Mrs. TAFT in the White House programme for the Winter, show her tact and skill as hostess and the social wisdom she has derived from her experience of Washington seasons. The matter is not trivial. Washington official society has a larger and more vital influence throughout the country than the fashionable society of New York. It is right that its functions should be well-ordered, its crudities softened. An example should be set there of courtesy and good manners, of formality relieved by some approach to the charm of intimacy. Little social jealousies, born of deficient tact, have led to serious political complications.

THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS.

8.—The "White Slave" Traffic.

What is described in a report just submitted to Congress as "the most pitiful and most revolting phase of the immigration question" is a matter for the cognizance of the States as well as of the immigration authorities. The investigation disclosed "a fraternity and co-operation among the agents" of the white slave traffic "throughout the United States." The tenth specific recommendation for the breaking up of this evil fraternity was made as follows:

> The Legislatures of the States should consider the advisability of enacting more stringent laws regarding prostitution. It is suggested that Illinois statutes regarding pandering be carefully considered.

Vice cannot be stamped out of society by legal measures, but organizations to foster vice and to make it more flagrant can be stamped out. Remedial legislation may be fitly considered by the House of Governors at their meeting next month in Washington designed to check a traffic which, in the language of the report, "perhaps more than any other one thing is a disgrace to American civilization."

MODEL TENEMENTS.

The rich variety of contents in the Christmas number of THE SUNDAY TIMES may have been somewhat distracting to some of its readers. The contributions of men and women of light and leading the world over which crowded its many columns may have somewhat overshadowed a humble but practical statement on one of the pages devoted to real estate operations touching the so-called model tenement. It is most desirable, from every point of view, for the health of great cities, the fitting of its inhabitants for the duties of citizenship, and the comfort of all, that the poor should be comfortably and decently housed.

For the investor who derives large profit from the ownership of ramshackle, unsanitary tenements there is not a good word to be said. But there is wholesome truth in the condemnation by Mr. IRVING T. BUSH of certain tenement houses in which the porcelain bathtubs are of the most expensive and luxurious pattern and the steam laundry plant and other "improvements" are on the most extravagant scale.

We need not pursue the line of Mr. BUSH's argument from a purely economic point of view. It is, of course, unanswerable. From a moral point of view, also, such foolish "charities" are most objectionable. The model tenement should have plenty of air and light and the means of cleanliness. It should pay expenses and a fair profit to the owner. Every dollar of rent charged should be for just one dollar's worth of accommodation. To give the poor luxuries they can never afford to pay for is bad morally, bad alike for the giver and the recipient of his benevolence. It may be wrong for any of us to have riches. Perhaps we should sell all we have and give to the poor. But, then, there would not be nearly enough porcelain bathtubs to go around. Model tenements are needed, plenty of them, and with the tenements provided, plenty of model tenants will be forthcoming. But they should be tenants, not pensioners.

THE CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.

We must not accept, without reservation, the statement telegraphed from a town in Pennsylvania that a clergyman there resident has brought suit for divorce from his wife on the ground of "gross neglect and extreme cruelty," alleging in support of his charge that she has made fun of his sermons and asked him why he did not practice as he preached. "Extreme cruelty" on the part of a clergyman's wife this would be, indeed, though perhaps not within any accepted legal meaning of the phrase. As a means of humiliation, always close at hand, a saintlike person would welcome it, but no clergyman who brings a suit for divorce can be regarded as saintlike. There are worldly blemishes in his disposition.

Apart from all other reasons we doubt the veracity of the dispatch because it so greatly shocks one's accepted ideas of the clergyman's wife. Practical and motherly she may be, and not capable to soaring to great spiritual heights, but ever loyal, ever sure of the eloquence and the potential benevolence of her husband. We dimly recall a Bishop's wife, in comparatively recent British fiction, who paid an unexpected call on a certain buoyant and charming lady to learn, as she expressed it, just what that lady found entertaining in such a fool as the Bishop. But in private life she was invariably the patient, forbearing, deluded helpmate; and, moreover, she existed only in fiction.

Of course this clergyman's complaint is reasonable, if he has actually uttered it. The wife who asks her husband daily why he does not practice what he preaches is an impossible companion. Many of us who are not clergymen are inclined to preach more or less, and we should not care to have wives who put the question to us. The Pennsylvania clergyman's case is hopeless, if it has been correctly stated. No court will give him relief. There is only one way out of his dilemma. Let him take the tip proffered by his mentor and practice as he preaches.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Have Only Given the Facts.

We print in a nearby column a letter in which Mr. EDWIN L. DAMM criticises the way in which THE TIMES has handled what he calls "the miserable Peary-Cook controversy." As we see the accusations and complaints he makes, their only foundation is a complete misunderstanding of the facts in the case and of our relation to them, but they are presented with a courteousness and sincerity that earn respectful consideration, and they have a certain importance as probably voicing the opinions and feelings of not a few other people.

Underlying and vitiating Mr. DAMM's whole argument is the assumption that THE TIMES has been from the beginning of "the miserable controversy" in some way committed to Commander PEARY and against Dr. COOK, regardless of the evidence which each offered in support of his claims. Nothing could be further from the truth. This paper did have an arrangement with the Commander by which he was to give it, on his return from the north, the first extended account of his adventures, but there was nothing in the contract which detracted from our journalistic interest in the achievements of any other explorer. As a matter of fact, nothing that Dr. COOK has done or said he has done has been missing from the columns of THE TIMES, and of what he has written it has printed all that the copyright laws would permit. We have given him almost numberless opportunities to say anything he pleased to our readers, and we do not think that even he will charge that his utterances have ever been suppressed or misrepresented by our reporters.

In other words, we have given both sides of the story, and if we believed that Dr. COOK reached the pole first, not only would we give him full credit for doing so, but there is no imaginable reason why we should not do it. That from the very beginning we, with the rest of the world, believed Commander PEARY reached the pole on the day he claimed, is true; it is also true that soon after Dr. COOK made the same claim we were assailed by doubts of his veracity, and that, as the evidence against him piled up, those doubts have strengthened and deepened until now they amount to adverse convictions. It was no question of the under or the upper dog, and our so-called antagonism to Dr. COOK has been merely a recognition of the facts as in the course of events they accumulated.

As for LOOSE and DUNKLE, we have presented the statements of those worthies for what they were worth, leaving their value to be decided by a comparison with the records now in Copenhagen. We have not devoted four or five pages, or a single line, to "backing up" their assertions; we have only printed them as relevant to the controversy and essential to its decision. Mr. DAME and all who agree with him forget that Commander PEARY has until very recently been, not the upper, but the under, dog in this fight, so far as a majority of the public was concerned. Surely he, too, deserves some sympathy from the tender hearted.

Publicity for Spinal Anaesthesia.

Discussing spinal anaesthesia as practiced by Prof. JONNESCO, The Medical Journal pronounces his demonstration "highly satisfactory," though it denies that he has done much more than advance the technique of a method long ago discovered and promulgated by Dr. J. LEONARD CORNING of this city. As Prof. JONNESCO has claimed practically nothing more than that, there can be no quarrel along those lines, and the last paragraph of The Journal's little essay on his visit becomes, at least for laymen, the most interesting. It reads:

> Prof. JONNESCO is properly meeting with a fair hearing, but we must deprecate the newspaper notoriety with which his mission has thus far been attended, though it has been mild in comparison with what has sometimes accompanied the exploitation of similar undertakings. Its tendency is chiefly harmful by reason of its leading the public to expect the impossible and to insist upon imposing its own inferences upon surgeons who undertake major operations. It is manifest that such a state of things is not only undesirable, but positively detrimental to the satisfactory practice of surgery.

That "mild in comparison" seems to us rather grudging praise, and the implied blame of the newspapers for venturing to tell anything at all about Prof. JONNESCO strikes us as both unjust and unreasonable. The reporters were present at the operations by something between invitation and permission, and it is not their fault, if fault it be, that they were not kept out altogether. They only told what happened, apparently told it correctly and intelligently, and how they led the public to expect the impossible we cannot see.

As for "imposing inferences upon surgeons who undertake major operations," that was probably helped along a little by the publicity that was given to spinal anaesthesia as a substitute for the complete unconsciousness produced by chloroform and ether, but there is not much danger that anybody will insist on the use of a method of which his surgeon disapproves. When will the doctors get over their ancient liking for secrecy—their amusing fear that common folks will learn too much?

"Prof. Phoenix's" Sidereal Observation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Bed Time and the Star" in "Topics of the Times" this morning relating to the method of Capt. Loose in ascertaining the time of night in the absence of a watch recalls the methods employed by the immortal "John Phoenix" during his celebrated survey of the route from "San Francisco to the Mission of Dolores," made in 1855. In his "official report," "Prof. Phoenix" says:

> While crossing Main Street, being anxious to know the exact time, I concluded to determine it by observation. Having received the Sidereal clock from the cart and put it in the street, we placed the cart in the plane of the meridian, and I removed the eye and object glass of the transit for the purpose of wiping them. While busily engaged in this manner an individual, whom I have reason to believe is connected with a fire company, approached, and seeing the large brazen tube of the transit pointed to the sky mistook it for a speaking trumpet. Misled by this delusion he mounted the cart, and in an awful tone of voice shouted through the transit, "Work her thirteen!" but having miscalculated the strength of his lungs, he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and before he could be removed had completely coughed the vertical hairs out of the instrument. I was in despair at this sudden destruction of the utility of our most valuable instrument, but fortunately recollecting a gridiron that we had among our kitchen apparatus, I directed Dr. Heavysterne to hold it up in the plane of the true meridian, and with an opera glass watched and noted by the clock the passage of the sun's centre across the five bars. Having made these observations, I requested the principal computer to work them out, as I wished to ascertain the time immediately; but he, replying that it would take some three months to do it, I concluded not to wait, but sent a man into the corner of Market and Second to inquire the time, who soon returned with the desired information. SQUIBOB.

Bound Brook, N. J., Dec. 10, 1909.

Lights in Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to add a sympathetic note to a recent protest in your columns "touchin' on and appertainin' to" the difficulty of establishing one's whereabouts at night on Madison Avenue above Forty-second Street, and to suggest that Central Park West is just as bad.

The trouble seems to come from the lights being placed in such relation to the signs, where there are any, as to throw them into a complete and impenetrable shadow. If the Municipal Art Commission is responsible for the exceedingly graceful electric light poles, might they not go a step further and devise a scheme whereby the street signs may catch a gleam or two of light to guide the trolleying traveler on his way?

It certainly is up to some one. Yes?

New York, Dec. 11, 1909. W. S. P.

AS THE PRESS SEES COOK.

Comment by Editors on the Loose-Dunkle Disclosures of Faked Records.

From The Boston Herald.

The charges made against Dr. Cook by men who claim they were employed by him to fabricate his records—presumably those now in the hands of Danish scientists—are important, if true; but they must be discounted, of course, as the testimony of men who would be party to such a scheme for lucre's sake. Having waited so long to declare its formal verdict on Dr. Cook, against whom, it must be admitted, the tide has been running of late, the American public will now decide to wait until the Danish investigators speak.

Cook and the Stranger.

From The Washington Post.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the transaction took place as described by Loose. But here the question arises as to Cook's motive in taking Loose at his word and setting him to work forthwith. Might it not have occurred to him that his strange caller was an emissary from the camp of the opposition, and that it would be fun to have the Pearyites think he had fallen into the trap?

An Idea of Persecution.

From The Philadelphia Record.

At any rate, it is evident at this stage of the polar controversy that Dr. Cook is either the greatest and at the same time the stupidest charalatan who ever attempted to impose upon a skeptical world, or he is the victim of the most malignant and devilishly ingenious persecution that hatred and envy could devise.

A Liar Not a Good Witness.

From The Hartford Courant.

We can recall no continuing and persistent denunciation like that which Cook has experienced. It cannot escape notice, too, that the testimony used to break down his character comes from men confessedly liars at one turn of the road or the other. A liar is not a good witness, even if he admits his own shame.

Time the Squabble Was Settled.

From The Chicago Journal.

The American public does not like impostors, and it is high time that the Peary-Cook squabble was settled by the elimination of one of the candidates or the acceptance of both.

Many Corroborations of the Story.

From The Providence Journal.

Seldom has a more extraordinary story, considering all the circumstances, been related; yet it is given with such wealth of detail and is corroborated at so many minor points that the Brooklyn explorer's friends may be pardoned if they falter a little in their allegiance to him.

Cook's Absence Disturbing.

From The Rochester Post Express.

Where is Dr. Cook? That is the most disturbing factor in the strange series of events that have followed so dramatically the departure of his papers to Copenhagen, culminating in the charge that his records were fabricated by Capt. Loose. There is something wrong somewhere, and Dr. Cook owes it to those who have defended him so loyaly since his return to show himself and make an explanation. Unless he is ill or incapacitated his continued silence can have but one result—that of convincing even his friends that there is truth in the Dunkle-Loose charges.

Discussion No Honor to Science.

From The Montreal Gazette.

The case is now before the judges. The appearance at the present juncture of this Dunkle-Loose or Loose-Dunkle story is too markedly, spitefully, and almost nervously one-sided not to excite question. But it is not on such evidence that the question of first at the pole will be settled. The discussion has indeed done no honor to science. But, for all that, fair play is a jewel whose light is not wholly quenched in this dark world.

Cook's Default Strange.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The only phase of the Loose-Dunkle story which challenges special notice at this time is the statement that Dr. Cook paid them only $200 on that account of $4,000 and then disappeared. Considering all that he had at stake and the hold these men had on him if they have told the truth about the fabrication of evidence, that statement seems incredible. Any sane man could see that by defaulting on his payment for the services they rendered he would be inviting the very fate, if he was an impostor, he was trying to escape. This declaration regarding the money payment is an extremely weak and suspicious feature of the TIMES story.

A Taint on Everything.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

If all these things are true, if Cook hired these people to help him make false claims, it writes him down as a fool as well as a knave, for a shrewd knave would have realized that the only way to insure the silence of his accomplices was to keep faith and pay them well. But somehow in everything connected with Dr. Cook and his explorations since he came back from the arctic there has been a taint of doubt, suspicion, bribery, treachery, and falsehood. He is either a very unfortunate and much abused man or the most stupendous impostor of the age.

Peary Made Friends for Cook.

From The Troy Press.

It must be confessed that popular confidence in Cook's discovery of the north pole is not so overwhelming since Peary stopped talking. The latter's abusive attacks made more friends for Cook than Cook made for himself. However, judgment will be reserved generally until Copenhagen has spoken.

Cook Should Come to the Front.

From The Buffalo Express.

It is particularly regrettable that he has disappeared. It is not possible, however, that he can long remain ignorant of these new developments, and if he really went to the pole and has submitted genuine records of his journey, he must appreciate the importance of coming to the front in person as soon as possible.

Fair Treatment of Cook.

From The Buffalo Evening News.

The intrinsic improbability of the story is that no sane man in Dr. Cook's position, however dishonest he might be, would put himself in the power of men of such character by making an agreement with them in such a way and then failing to keep up the money end of it. If Cook is a deceiver he is one of the cleverest the world has ever seen up to this time.

The attitude of THE TIMES seems to be entirely fair. Although it is a Peary paper it has treated Dr. Cook well throughout the controversy.

Closing In on Cook.

From The New Haven Palladium.

Of course, the endeavors of THE NEW YORK TIMES to make a fakir out of the explorer is not conclusively satisfying to those disposed to view the polar controversy impartially. That paper contributed to Commander Peary's last journey into the far North and held certain exclusive privileges to the explorer's first narration of his achievements. It, therefore, has a story to protect which has been of great commercial value to the progressive New York publication. Yet THE TIMES is entitled to some respect in the discoveries it has made in connection with the efforts of Dr. Cook.

There seems to be a closing in process on the explorer, and unless he is the victim of an unworthy, unfair, and illegal stroke of sensational journalism he is in a bad trap. At any rate, we seem to be nearer a settlement of the controversy.

Every Indication of Untruth.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

If, as would now seem, Dr. Frederick Cook foresaw the accusations which were made known in the newspapers yesterday, it is little wonder that he "took to the tall timber" of Maine some days ago, where he has now been located, to undergo a course of treatment at a rest cure. It cannot be said it has been proved that he is untruthful, but certainly every indication points that way.

On the other hand, it is noticeable that against the other claimant to north pole honors, Commander Peary, not the least accusation of untruthfulness or uncertainty is made.

DR. COOK AND THE TIMES.

A Reader Misunderstands the Relation Between Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For ten years or more THE TIMES has been my welcome companion at the breakfast table. I have admired its clean-cut style, been inspired and instructed by its safe, sane editorials, and entertained by its many lighter columns. Many a time I have courageously stood up for it as the "best newspaper in New York," and many a time has my wrath fallen upon my newsdealer for leaving by mistake some other sheet.

Such was my feeling for THE TIMES when, a few months ago, this miserable Peary-Cook controversy arose and I found my idol shattered. I have no wish to argue the merits of that case here. I do not condemn Peary for ill-manners or uphold Cook for reticence. Both were in fighting mood and hasty statements or poor judgment were more or less excusable. However, the fact remains that a great controversy had arisen, two men of more or less note claimed the same honor, and intelligent people ranged themselves on the side of each. Whether, in your mind, there were two sides to the question whether Cook discovered the "pole" or not there could be no question as to their being two sides to public opinion. Then commenced the policy on your part to which I cannot become reconciled. The editorial lauding Peary as the discoverer of the pole, ignoring entirely the honest doubt a great many people held at that time, the "head lining" of Peary and his claims, and the reference, in the same issue, to Cook as an exhibitor in a Fourteenth Street Museum were unfair, if nothing else.

For the first time for years I felt that I was obliged to buy two different papers to learn the facts. I would try and be patient if I could see any end to it, but now comes the Dunkle-Loose story. That THE TIMES should devote four or five pages to backing up the assertions of two men who, apparently, acknowledge that they were on a "crooked" job for pay, is the last straw. You probably say here is another "Cook crank." I think not, however. True, I have always liked to see the under dog given a fair show and I feel that way in this case, but it is perfectly immaterial to me who arrived at the pole first. I know two good Americans suffered great danger and hardship in the frozen North and that one, and perhaps both, reached the pole. I am willing to leave the decision to the proper tribunal and whichever man wins I will rejoice that he had the Stars and Stripes with him.

I am not a professional letter writer, an "Unclaimed Flower," or what not; I do not even now write per kono publico. This is my first offense in addressing "The Editor." I join with you in hoping it will be the last. But I have heard such general condemnation of your policy, and it has grieved me so greatly that I long to say one little word that will turn you back to your good old plan of printing "All the news that's fit to print" and nothing less. EDWIN L. DAME,

20 Broad Street, New York City.

Attacks Not Harmful.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

It only remains to be said that if Dr. Cook is all that Commander Peary and his friends have asserted the latest witnesses they produce are included in exactly the same category. Whatever weakening in popular faith there may have been on Dr. Cook's claims has been caused by his own course and not by the attacks of his enemies, and particularly not by those resting on such discreditable foundation as this latest assault.

Suspects The Times's Motives.

From The Wilmington Every Evening.

Dr. Cook contracted with one leading newspaper of New York City for the exclusive publication of his polar story, and Peary contracted with THE NEW YORK TIMES. Naturally, the latter was much aggravated by the appearance of Cook's story of a north pole discovery in advance of word from Peary, and from the first THE TIMES discredited Cook's veracity. This manifest bias will also serve to discredit THE TIMES's story of Cook's villainy in lying about his polar exploit and endeavoring to manufacture testimony in support of his claims.

Dr. Cook at Bay.

From The Charleston Evening Post.

Now, all this would seem to hurl Dr. Cook into an abyss of falsehood and fraud, but there are a few points which no doubt the doctor will take up with spirit. However, the explorer will find it the more difficult to defend himself in the face of his strange behavior ever since he returned from the North. Whether this new tale is true or not, it is most lamentable that either the reputations of two well-known men should be sacrificed in vain, or that Dr. Cook's character should be further blackened. His condition is unhappy, the doctor is at bay.

Finds the New Attack Absurd.

From The Springfield Republican.

For some reason it was determined to shift the line of attack, and what came of it? Last week it was still the thing to maintain that the astute doctor could have made up a perfect set of polar observations, 800 miles from the pole, while wintering in an arctic igloo; this week the same doctor is suddenly transformed into such a pitiful ignoramus that Dunkle and Loose becomes his indispensable $4,000 aids in the forging of the precious records. Doubtless the Danes have perspective enough to see the uproarious absurdity of the contrast.

Could Not Show His Face.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A man who had much worldly experience once defined the positive, comparative, and superlative of lies as "lies, —— lies, and affidavits." For Dr. Cook's sake it is to be hoped that this is a true saying. If these latest affidavits were true he would be branded as a double dyed impostor, a monumental fraud who, after trying to cheat the world by a story of a false discovery, was mean enough to cheat his accomplices out of their hire. It would be impossible for him to show his face anywhere.

Artificial Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your article appearing of late in your paper and headed an "Unclaimed Flower," I would like to add a few remarks as to my ideas on the subject. To begin with, I am happily married to a young girl of foreign birth who has always sought the simple ways and been natural about herself. Years ago, women allowed Nature to apply their complexion, yet nowadays one seldom sees a woman in any class with a complexion that one could really call her own, and yet some of these beauties wonder how it is they still remain "unplucked."

Can it be wondered that the cautious young man, anxious about his future home, should balk about entering into the sacred bonds when he has never seen the "article" under its real light, but always under that "artificial fragrance" which is put there to lure him on his way. Few realize what the deceit is going to cost them, for even if they do succeed in getting "plucked" their happiness is likely to come to an abrupt stop when they realize what they have got, and then, after a few months of "matrimonial troubles," the crisis comes and then the end of trial marriage, the mockery of the divorce courts.

A. F.

New York, Dec. 10, 1909.

Salaries Paid with "Cartwheels."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the circulation of silver dollars has greatly decreased there are still a number of firms who pay the weekly salaries of their employes in gold and silver, and noteably in silver dollars or, as they are now better known, "cartwheels." This is convenient to such firms, as silver and gold are easier to handle than paper money, and the amount required can be ascertained by weight instead of by counting, but it is hard upon the employes, who have to wear extra lined pockets and strong leather purses to carry such cumbersome coins, and are regarded as enemies of their country and as foes to civilization when they bring their "cartwheels" to the grocer, the butcher, or the milkman. Even the landlord feels insulted when he receives them, and would much prefer dirty greenbacks. If silver is necessary to pay salaries why not use half dollars and quarters and do away with the hated dollar monsters? Why does not our prosperous Government call in all coins that it has ceased making?

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Dec. 11, 1909.

$30,000,000 PLAN TO CONVERT ALL

Laymen in It Will Have a Convention Here Jan. 14, 15, and 16—And a Dinner of 2,000.

MEETINGS OVER COUNTRY

Organizers Believe There's a Tide In Mission Affairs to be Taken at Its Flood.

A convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is to be held in this city on Jan 14, 15, and 16. It is in connection with a world-wide movement which will culminate in May in Chicago. It is unconnected with any church, and is in the hands of laymen. Its avowed object is the Christianizing of the entire world within the present generation.

A sum of $30,000,000 has been asked for, and every Christian country has assumed a part of this burden. It seeks to aid both native and foreign missions, and to work through existing missionary agencies. It has not created any new organization and neither collects nor administers funds, but it endeavors to arouse members of the different churches to support the missions already sent out by their own bodies.

The idea behind the movement is that the history of the world is moving in such a way as to open the door to missions, and that if the opportunity is not seized at once no such favorable opening may again be offered.

A campaign of education on a National scale, it is announced, is being waged by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, with the indorsement of the Foreign Missionary Boards of America. A similar movement was carried forward last Winter in Canada, culminating in a Canadian National Missionary Congress, which was attended by over 4,000 Commissioners. It is hoped that a result proportionately as great may be obtained in the United States.

To this end about seventy conventions are to be held in the United States at important centres. Of these fourteen have already been completed, and the New York Conference is expected to benefit by the enthusiasm of those which have preceded it and to exert a strong influence on those which follow it.

The arrangements are in the hands of the local co-operative committee, of which William Jay Schieffelin is Chairman, Seymour M. Ballard Secretary, and Stephen Baker, Treasurer.

The preliminary meetings are to be held in Brooklyn and other places in the week before Jan. 14. The conference will begin with a dinner at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Friday, Jan. 14, for which 3,000 tickets are to be issued. Sessions will be held on Saturday morning and afternoon, and in the evening separate conferences are to be arranged by the different churches.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 16, sermons in connection with the movement will be preached in the churches, and in the afternoon a mass meeting is to be held in the Hippodrome to end the convention. No collections are to be made at the meetings, but a registration fee of $1 will be charged, to pay the expenses of the convention.

"THE WEDDING DAY."

Fault Found with the Critics for Ignoring Its Merits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit brief comment by a layman on a play called "The Wedding Day," produced Friday afternoon at the Hackett Theatre? I was one of a large audience who not only enjoyed the production but who left the theatre thinking it was scheduled for a phenomenal success. The play dealt with the increase of drinking among women, dealt with it baldly perhaps, but with skill and truth. I hold no brief for temperance, but recognize that the author, whoever she may be, has seized upon a live, vital issue, a question of the moment, and, quite aside from the value of its subject matter, "The Wedding Day" told a sound story, in strong, dramatic situations. If anything it was too tense, and held the audience too seriously interested. I have never been in a more silent company of people from the rise of the curtain to the close of the play, and could direct you to many others unacquainted with the author who would testify to this remarkable effect.

Any honest person with a knowledge of the drama would have had to admit, at the very least, its sound construction, its interest story, its highly dramatic quality; but the idea having appealed to the critics as one that could be ridiculed, they were content to make a so-called funny story out of one of the strongest plays that has been presented in New York City for years. Not one of them considered or condemned the play as a play. At least there are two opinions about "The Wedding Day"—the audience liked it, the critics condemned it. Why not put it up to the public? I believe that there is a tremendous moral force in such a play, one that would rouse us all to a more serious consideration of this question whether women were becoming more and more addicted to drinking. How any New Yorker can doubt this seems incomprehensible, and in this day of namby-pamby drama "The Wedding Day"—about something, daring something, making you feel something—was a blessed relief.

JAMES E. BURT.

New York, Dec. 11, 1909.

Mr. Wallace and George H. Dunkle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES you quote me as saying: "When he [Dunkle] talked insurance I told him I would not introduce him to Dr. Cook, as he wanted me to do, and said that I didn't want to have any dealings with him. He then went to John R. Bradley," &c. I did not say this or anything resembling it. What I did say was to the effect that Dunkle came to the Cook Relief Committee last March representing himself to be a "promoter," and made an unsavory proposition which the committee rejected. I have never seen the fellow since, and had forgotten his very existence until his affidavit appeared in THE TIMES.

DILLON WALLACE.

New York, Dec. 11, 1909.

Queries About Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask to know. Is it really true or only a habit of speech—the assertion that "the American women do not want the vote"? Are there any figures obtainable to prove that?

Secondly, is it really true that women are not equal to men in the same class of work? Are women employed as clerks in shops, as private securetaries and stenographers, as school teachers merely because they are cheaper? If the salaries were made equal would men be preferrd in all of those branches of industry? I am "on the fence" making up my mind which way to jump. N. A.

New York, Dec. 11, 1909.

RAINING.

(With Due Apologies.)

It isn't raining rain to me
Or even daffodils,
It's raining "Rush" and "C. O. D.,"
And charges, checks, and bills.
Last night it rained—a bundle shower,
To-day it's raining stuff
That's being left here every hour,
And still there's not enough.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining nods and smiles
From every boy and girl I see
In many, many miles.
It's raining toys and dry goods stores
From every part of town,
Till we have littered up the floors
And still the rain comes down.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's raining vans and drays
That unload volumes of débris
Before they drive away.
It's raining trumpery and books,
We're shopping high and low,
It likewise rains expectant looks
From every one I know.

It isn't raining rain to me,
It's pouring down in sheets.
It's raining Christmas gifts to be,
And apples, nuts, and sweets.
But what of duns and drafts and bills?
I'll stand for them I guess—
It's raining cures for all these ills,
It's raining happiness.

J. W. FOLEY.

SOTHERN-MARLOWE REHEARSE MACBETH

They Are Now Studying the Leading Roles to Add to the Repertoire of Their Tour.

NEW THEATRE SEASON ENDS

Stars Will Produce Shakespeare's Great Tragedy in Their Stay at the Academy of Music Here.

The addition that E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe have been planning to make to their répertoire of classic plays this year is "Macbeth," in which neither of them has appeared. This will make the eighth Shakespearean play in which they have appeared together, and it will probably be the most elaborate of their productions. Whether they will present this play immediately after they begin their regular starring tour, after Jan. 1, or will wait until later in the season has not yet been made public.

They have been studying the two leading rôles for some time, with the intention of making an early appearance in the play, and their engagement at The New Theatre in "Antony and Cleopatra" came as something of an interruption to their plans. Their last appearance with The New Theatre company will be tomorrow night, when the final performance of "Antony and Cleopatra" will be given. They will at once begin active preparations for their regular season, completing their supporting company, members of which are already being engaged.

By adding "Macbeth" to their repertoire Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will have played about all of the prominent Shakespearean rôles that are likely to attract popular attention. Together they have been seen in "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Twelfth Night," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "Antony and Cleopatra." Several of these plays they will use on their forthcoming tour.

"Macbeth" is seldom included in the repertoire of Shakespearean actors of the present time, though Robert Mantell gave several performances of the tragedy on his last two visits to New York. Clara Morris and Charles Walcott presented the play here a number of years ago, and Sir Henry Irving made it a part of his repertoire on his visit to this country in 1895. Two notable performances of the play in New York were by Edwin Forrest in 1849 and by Edwin Booth in 1861.

Of course, the impersonation of Lady Macbeth by Mme. Helena Modjeska when she was in her prime is well remembered. The first performance of the tragedy to be given in New York, and probably in the United States, was at the old John Street Theatre by John Henry's company in 1765. Miss Storer, afterward Mrs. Henry, appeared as Lady Macbeth.

Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe will come to New York soon after they begin their tour, playing a short engagement at the Academy of Music, according to their custom. They will return to the Academy again in the latter part of March for a longer season. Several members of their last season's company will be with them again this year, as well as a number of actors who have not appeared with these stars before. None of the names of those engaged has been announced so far.

BENEFIT FOR HOME RULE.

Managers Here to Aid Fund Sought by T. P. O'Connor.

A special entertainment, the proceeds to be added to a fund being raised by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., for the work of the Irish Parliamentary Party, will be given at the New Amsterdam Theatre on the afternoon of Dec. 21. This performance will be one of a number of means to be employed by "Tay Pay" to raise money for the work he has undertaken in regard to Home Rule for Ireland. For the New Amsterdam entertainment Klaw & Erlanger have lent the theatre and practically all of the producing managers and theatre managers in the city have promised their assistance. Archbishop Farley has agreed to be present, together with a number of prominent Irish leaders in the city.

The date of the entertainment is that of a farewell dinner to be given to Mr. O'Connor before he sails for England on Dec. 22. Saturday he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he spoke last night, and he will visit Washington to-morrow, returning to the city Wednesday. The programme for the last special performance on Dec. 21 has not yet been announced.

ACCIDENT TO LOIE FULLER.

In Hospital at Waterbury With a Sprained Ankle.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 12.—La Loie Fuller was at St. Mary's Hospital to-day, suffering from a sprained ankle, and did not appear last night in "The Muses" at Poli's Theatre. The accident happened at Springfield during one of her dances. The Sisters at the hospital said Miss Fuller was getting along nicely, and later it was announced that she had gone to New York for treatment.

LAURENCE IRVING RETURNING.

He and Mabel Hackney to Star Here in "The Incubus."

Laurence Irving and his wife, Mabel Hackney, the English actors who sailed for New York last Saturday, are to go on a starring tour of this country under the direction of the Shuberts. The tour will begin in January in New York.

Mr. Irving and Miss Hackney will appear in "The Incubus," a comedy by Eugene Brieux, which they presented at a single matinée at the Hackett Theatre last April. The comedy is a commentary on conditions in one class of Parisian society. An American company will be engaged to support the stars and rehearsals will begin as soon as Mr. Irving arrives.

Laurence Irving is the younger son of the late Sir Henry Irving, and appeared in this country on various occasions with his distinguished father. This coming tour, however, will be his first starring venture here.

GIFT FOR THE NEW THEATRE.

Otto H. Kahn Presents Picture of Jefferson Partly Painted by Himself.

Otto H. Kahn, Treasurer and one of the founders of The New Theatre, has presented to the theatre a portrait of Joseph Jefferson, painted by Eugene Schmidt and Mr. Jefferson himself.

The painting shows the actor in the character of Rip Van Winkle, entering the enchanted region of the gnomes. The landscape that surrounds the figure is the work of Mr. Jefferson, while the figure was painted by Mr. Schmidt, who was a protégé of the actor. The painting was executed in 1895 and was signed by Mr. Jefferson and "Eugene."

It was sent as a gift to Sir Henry Irving with an inscription on the back reading, "I go to meet my King." Upon Irving's death the painting was sold, together with other effects of the English player.

Mr. and Mrs. Mannes Give a Recital.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes gave the second of their violin and piano sonata recitals last evening in the Stuyvesant Theatre. The feature of the programme was the performance of a sonata in E major by Joseph Henius, an American composer. The composition, which is in manuscript, was played for the first time in public on this occasion.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Second Sunday Performance in Carnegie Hall Before a Large Audience.

The Philharmonic Society gave its second Sunday concert yesterday afternoon to a large audience with a programme that contained a repetition of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," which had recently been performed by the society, and included also Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso" for orchestra and Liszt's A major concerto for piano, played by Yolanda Merö. Dvorak's composition has not been heard here for years. Theodore Thomas used to play it, but conductors have lately let it drop into forgetfulness.

Perhaps its length and diffuseness may be partly responsible for this; but even with these defects recognized the piece has much charm, and many of Dvorak's characteristic qualities—ingratiating melody, interesting rhythms, brilliant orchestration, and a certain freshness that has faded away from some of his music already. It was brilliantly performed with a special incisiveness of rhythm.

It was rather alarming to hear in Strauss's extravagant but enormously clever "Till Eulenspiegel," and, to a somewhat less degree, in Dvorak's Scherzo, the fearful beating of the kettledrums that was allowed by Mr. Mahler to go on unchecked and unrebuked. The orchestra is making continuous progress in its quality and homogeneity of tone, its precision of ensemble, its pliability under the conductor's hands; but the musical beauty of its performances is shivered and shattered by the violence of this and some other of the noise-making instruments of the orchestra, which Mr. Mahler will have to moderate, if he gauges correctly the force of sound that reaches the ears of his listeners.

His performance of Beethoven's fifth symphony was that which he presented last week, a dramatically colored one with many of the highest lights and shadows. Mr. Mahler, like many modern conductors who have followed in Wagner's footsteps, has retouched Beethoven's orchestration. It is a matter that admits of many questionings. There can be few as to the propriety of filling out passages for certain of the instruments, passages that Beethoven left incomplete because they were unable to play a complete scale, and hence to follow out the melodic line that he was developing, as the horns and the trumpets.

These instruments can now do so, and it is a compliance with Beethoven's obvious intention to make them now do what he did not require. But the door is thus opened to further "improvements" according to the conductor's inclinations. One of the most striking cases of it in this symphony is where Mr. Mahler has the horns play "stopped" instead of open in a passage of the scherzo, giving the peculiarly veiled quality of tone that is the familiar outgiving of the stopped horn. It is effective, certainly, in this passage; but it was not Beethoven's intention.

Indeed it would be difficult to recall a passage in all his orchestral works where he has used this peculiar tonal effect dear to modern instrumental composers. The propriety of thus retouching even so small a stroke of the brush in the colors of Beethoven's canvas comes obviously into question.

Miss Merö played Liszt's concerto with great dash and verve.

THE MANHATTAN CONCERT.

John McCormack Sings Some More Irish Ballads.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, again sang Irish songs at the Manhattan Opera House last evening. He appeared twice on the programme. Joachim Schuller, a child pianist, played Schubert and Chopin numbers.

The other soloists were Mmes. Baron, Duchene, Grippon, Doria, and Mazarin, and Messrs. Huberdeau, Polese, and Zerola. The orchestra was under the direction of Messrs. de la Fuente and Charlier. The programme included a suite from Delibes's ballet "Coppelia."

CARRENO AT METROPOLITAN.

Venezuelan Pianist Heard at Last Night's Concert.

Teresa Carreno, the Venezuelan pianist, was the feature of last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House. She played Tschaikowsky's B minor concerto; Schubert's Impromptu, opus 90, No. 2; the Schubert-Liszt "Soiree de Vienne," No. 6, and the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." When recalled she played her own waltz, "Mi Teresita."

The other soloists were Mmes. Vera Courtenay, Bernice de Pasquali, and Marie Mattfeld, and Messrs. Martin, Whitehill, Hinckley, Bada, Reschiglian, and Sancarli. The programme included the final trio from "Faust" and the sextet from "Lucia." The orchestra was under the direction of Max Bendix.

WOULDN'T SING TO ZEROLA.

Zenatello Objected to His Presence in a Box at "Tannhauser."

A decided coolness at present exists between Nicola Zerola and Giovanni Zenatello, two of the Italian tenors of the Manhattan Opera House. The cause of the trouble is, it is probable, unique in the history of operatic squabbles. On the occasion on which Mr. Zenatello made his first appearance here in "Tannhäuser," which was produced at the Manhattan for the first time last Friday evening, Mr. Zerola sat in a stage box.

Mr. Zenatello sang through two acts of the opera with Mr. Zerola in the box. Then he sent for Mr. Hammerstein.

"It's bad luck," he said, "to sing with another tenor in a box. I shall not go on with the third act until Mr. Zerola is removed."

All arguments proved in vain, and finally, in order to be able to go on with the opera, Mr. Hammerstein was compelled to send an envoy to Mr. Zerola with a request that he sit somewhere else. Mr. Zerola did as he was requested, but with no very good grace, and at the present time he and Mr. Zenatello are not on the best of terms.

A NEW TENOR HEARD.

Hammerstein Introduces Singer Taken from Vaudeville.

Orville Harold, a young Indiana tenor, who has been singing in the vaudeville theatres, made his first appearance at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday morning before an invited audience. Mr. Hammerstein "discovered" Mr. Harold several weeks ago at his own Victoria Theatre, and immediately put him under contract to appear in opera. Since then the young tenor has been studying hard, and it is possible that he may make his début in an operatic rôle before the close of the season.

Yesterday he sang with orchestral accompaniments, under the direction of Messrs. de la Fuente and Anselmi, the "Rose Song" from "Carmen," "Salut Demeure" from "Faust," and "Una Furtiva Lagrima" from Elisir d'Amore." He made a favorable impression on the audience which had gathered to hear him.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Liebler & Co. have decided upon William Lewers as leading man for Chrystal Herne in "Miss Philura." Miss Herne's part of Vera Revendel in "The Melting Pot" will be played by Florence Fisher, recently with Mme. Nazimova's company.

Emmett Corrigan will have the role of Judge Pleydell in "Cameo Kirby" when that play comes to the Hackett Theatre on Dec. 20. The General, the little brother of the girl with whom Cameo Kirby is in love, will be played by Alma Sedley.

Louise Closser Hale, who is playing the stenographer in "His Name on the Door" has invited stenographers employed in law offices to the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. She wishes to get their opinions as to whether the type of stenographer she portrays would have a chance to obtain a job.

R. G. Knowles gave a lecture on "Africa, the Mysterious Country," at Weber's Theatre, last night. The talk was illustrated with motion pictures, showing habits and customs of the natives as well as bits of natural scenery.

The last of the Elmendorf lectures was given in Carnegie Hall last night. The subject was "Dalmatia," which Mr. Elmendorf called "the Norway of the East." The lecture will be repeated this afternoon at the same place, and next Sunday night the lecturer will give an extra talk.

Members of the Friars will give a dinner to Signor Bonci of the Metropolitan Opera company, at the Monastery, at 11 o'clock next Saturday night. Among the guests will be the Italian Consul, Dr. Conti, Daniel Frohman, Dr. Clarence Harvey, and Signor Centanine.

HYSLOP WAS ONCE AN APPARITION

He Once Appeared to Distant Friends in Spectral Form, He Tells Dr. MacArthur's Class.

CITES OTHER INSTANCES

Psychical Researcher Says a Medium's Control Doesn't Often Obtrude Itself—Wants a $50,000 Fund.

Prof. James H. Hyslop of the American Society for Psychical Research startled Dr. R. S. MacArthur's Current Events Class, at the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night by what members of the class understood to be the assertion that Prof. Hyslop had once temporarily become an apparition himself, and in spectral form, had appeared to distant friends.

"While in a church on Eighty-fourth Street last Summer, a woman was oppressed by the heat and put her handkerchief over her face," said Prof. Hyslop. "Soon after she became aware of an apparition that closely resembled her dead mother. Not many minutes afterward, while her face was still covered with the handkerchief she saw the features of a friend who was at that time far away from her. The woman's mother was an intimate friend of the person who appeared at the same time. I myself have appeared as an apparition in connection with the death of Dr. Hodgson, under circumstances not unlike those narrated by the woman of whom I speak.

Prof. Hyslop cited similar instances in which dead persons had figured.

"We usually find in our mediumistic cases that the personality of the control does not obtrude itself during the proceedings," he said. "I have worked with one control who does not give evidence of his existence more than once in six months. I recall a woman whose nephew was dying, and whose relatives wished to be present at the deathbed. Two of these relatives, members of a New England family on whose word I place every reliance, professed to be controls and automatic writers. They were awakened one night by loud raps at the head of their bed. They hurried to the dying man, and reached his side only half an hour before he breathed his last. I was convinced that this was not an instance of telepathy, because the woman's nephew had no thought of his relatives and did not know that they were within reach.

"The society in which I am interested ought to have a fund of $50,000 to carry on the work of amassing records of these and other happenings of the same nature. The money would go to make the best use of the half ton of testimony and correspondence in our possession."

Speaking of a proposed American Institute of Scientific Research, Prof. Hyslop said:

"This will have three sections devoted to psychopathology, the study of mental disease, and to investigation into hereditary and prenatal influences. I will point out in passing that the problem of marriage and divorce has an intimate connection with these latter subjects."

WHAT RIP VAN WINKLE DID.

Mrs. Kidder Says His Moral Influence on Theatregoers Was Bad.

The American Playgoers gave their first dinner of the season at the Hotel Astor last night. The topic for discussion was "Religious Drama," with special reference to "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." H. De Witt Warner, President of the society, acted as toastmaster.

Mrs. Augusta Raymond Kidder, one of the speakers, said that what was needed most in the theatre to-day was a kindergarten for audiences. The play of "Rip Van Winkle" was looked upon as a classic, she said, and yet the moral was all askew. The large audiences sympathized with Rip and not with the hard-working wife when she became annoyed by having a shiftless, drunken man around the house.

The Church should be swift to recognize what an ally it had in Forbes-Robertson, who was so convincing that he drove the moral home while pleasing his listeners.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav A. Carstenson, pastor of Christ Church, Riverdale, said that Marie Corelli and Hall Caine were the two most widely read authors in the English-speaking world, and criticised the acts of the stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" as somewhat savoring of priggishness.

Mrs. Frederick D. Nye gave a brief address on the subject of "Religion and the Drama," and Allan Thomas, a member of Forbes-Robertson's company, said that he had come to the dinner under the impression that he was going to speak on the "Adaptability of Love."

SOUSA GIVES A CONCERT.

His Band Heard In a New Composition at the Hippodrome.

John Philip Sousa and his band appeared at the Hippodrome last evening. A new "Bacchanalian Suite" by the bandmaster, entitled, "People Who Live in Glass Houses," was played for the first time. The movements of the suite were called "The Champagnes," "The Rhine Wines," "The Whiskeys," and "The Cordials."

The soloists of the evening were Miss Frances Hoyt, soprano; Miss Grace Hoyt, mezzo-soprano; Miss Florence Hardeman, violinist, and Herbert L. Clarke, cornetist.

RAINES HOLDS HIS OWN.

No Change for the Worse in the Senator's Condition.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—State Senator John Raines, who has been critically ill here for several days, was holding his own to-night, according to a statement issued by the attending physicians.

If there is a change for the worse the public will be immediately informed, the statement adds.

George Nash and Miss Hay Wedded.

George Nash, who plays the part of Monsieur Vacin in "The Harvest Moon," and Miss Julia Hay, daughter of the late Col. Edwin B. Hay of Washington, were married yesterday at the home of Mrs. Anthony, 167 Lloyd Avenue, Providence, R. I. Mr. Nash and Miss Hay became acquainted when both were members of "The Witching Hour" company and playing at the Hackett Theatre. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nash will continue on the stage.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED T. BRIDGEMAN, a traveling auditor of the Lackawanna Railroad, died in the Memorial Hospital in Morristown, N. J., yesterday.

EDWIN N. GAGE, for thirty-eight years Captain on various Hudson River craft, died at Kingston, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 57. He was employed by the Cornell Steamboat Company for many years, but of late he had charge of the Kingston office of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company.

MAX MULLER, a Justice of the Peace in Newark, N. J., and well known there in political, charitable, and fraternal affairs, died Saturday at his home there of Bright's disease. He was 59 years old.

THOMAS C. VAN REYPER died Saturday at the residence of his son, Peter Van Reyper, 848 Valley Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. He was 77 years old. He was the President of the Mount Hebron Cemetery Association.

HOWLAND J. HAMLIN, 59 years old, formerly Attorney General of Illinois, died yesterday in Shelbyville, Ill.

The Rev. JOHN McDOWELL LEAVITT, former President of St. John's College of Annapolis and of Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Penn., distinguished as a minister, educator, and writer, died at Annapolis yesterday of the infirmities of old age. He was 85 years old.

THOMAS SHEPPARD STRONG died at his home in Setauket, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. Strong was a son of the late Judge Selap B. and Cornelia Udell Strong. He was born at Setauket on Sept. 10, 1834. Mr. Strong was descended from a family of lawyers. He was graduated from Yale. Until a few years ago he was a member of the law firm of Strong & Spear of New York City and also maintained an office in Fort Jefferson.

TO SELL HENRY COLLECTION.

Famous Millet Among the Works Owned by Dead Collector.

The second collection of paintings, one of them a Millet that cost $50,000, owned by the late Harry S. Henry of Philadelphia, will be sold in New York some time next February. The collection consists of twenty-one canvases. The first Henry collection of twenty-nine paintings was sold in 1907 and brought $352,800. One of the pictures in the first collection, Troyon's "Le Retour de la Ferme," was sold to Edward Stotesbury of Philadelphia for $65,000.

After the sale of his first collection Mr. Henry set to work to gather a second notable one, and went abroad. Soon after arriving in London he was taken ill, but recovered, and after a few months returned to this country. Last Spring he came to this city, against his physician's orders, his health having again failed, to attend the sale of the John T. Martin collection of paintings. Among the pictures offered at the sale was Millet's "Going to Work, Dawn of Day," a picture that Mr. Henry is said to have long desired to own. He bought it for $50,000.

This picture is in the collection about to be sold. In addition to this canvas there are five by Corot, three by Daubigny, three by Dupré, and others by Jacque, Schreyer, Diaz, and Decamps.

The sale, which was directed by Mr. Henry in his will, is under the management of the American Art Association, at the order of Mrs. Henrietta Moore Henry and the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, the executors of the will.

MANY AID THE WOMAN'S FUND.

Mrs. Speyer's Report Shows a Large Number of Contributions.

Mrs. James Speyer of 257 Madison Avenue, treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports these contributions to the Woman's Fund of the collection of 1909:

Mrs. E. F. Shepard.	$250	Mrs. J. W. Minturn.	25
Mrs. W. D. Sloane.	250	Mrs. F. Pearson...	25
Mrs. A. Woerishoffer	250	Mrs. W. W. Phelps.	25
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	100	Mrs. J. T. Pratt...	25
Miss C. A. Bliss..	100	Mrs. A. Rublander.	25
Mrs. G. Blumenthal	100	Mrs. A. W. Scholle.	25
Mrs. B. Brewster..	100	Mrs. T. Snell....	25
Mrs. S. B. Chapin.	100	Mrs. B. K. Stevens.	25
Mrs. W. B. Cutting.	100	Mrs. J. F. Stillman.	25
Mrs. A. J. Emery..	100	Mrs. E. Thalman..	25
Mrs. A. H. Gary...	100	Miss E. M. Wheeler	25
Mrs. F. Gallatin...	100	Mrs. A. W. Colgate	25
Mrs. E. S. Harkness	100	Mrs. E. J. de Coppet	25
Mrs. E. Herrman..	100	Mrs. C. D. Dickey..	25
Mrs. O. H. Kahn..	100	Mrs. G. E. Dodge..	25
Mrs. J. Speyer....	100	Mrs. W. P. Douglas	25
Mrs. F. M. Warburg	100	Mrs. M. Dreier....	25
Mrs. J. L. Barclay.	50	Mrs. R. G. Dun....	25
Mrs. E. L. Bayles.	50	Mrs. A. B. Emmons	25
Mrs. A. Bierstadt..	25	Mrs. H. Evans.....	25
Mrs. E. N. Herzog.	50	Miss E. Babcock...	20
Mrs. S. H. Harkness	50	Miss M. Babcock..	20
Mrs. A. M. Hoyt..	50	Mrs. G. E. Chisolm	20
Mrs. A. Huntington	50	Mrs. A. E. Douglas	20
Mrs. W. H. Peckham	50	Miss K. A. Du Bois.	20
Mrs. J. Penfold....	50	Mrs. F. B. Elliott..	20
Mrs. M. L. Schiff..	40	Miss E. Feuchtwanger	20
Mrs. I. N. Seligman	35	Mrs. F. S. Gerrish.	20
Mrs. A. P. Stokes..	30	Misses Hendricks..	20
Mrs. H. Villard....	50	Mrs. H. C. Howells	20
Mrs. R. Waller....	50	Mrs. C. C. Jackson.	20
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	50	Mrs. S. Keyser....	20
Miss E. Redmond.	40	Mrs. A. C. Kingsland	20
Mrs. J. B. Lawrence	35	Mrs. C. H. Leland..	20
Mrs. I. Wormser..	30	Mrs. R. Olyphant..	20
Mrs. J. D. Archbold	30	Mrs. S. J. Penniman	20
Mrs. G. F. Baker..	25	Mrs. W. H. Reese.	20
Mrs. H. N. Brinsmade	25	Mrs. N. D. Denton.	20
Mrs. U. H. Broughton	25	Mrs. M. Story.....	20
Mrs. A. S. Carhart.	25	Mrs. C. H. Wesson.	20
Miss C. G. Clarkson	25	Miss M. Winthrop.	20
Mrs. W. P. Clyde..	25	Mrs. J. E. Alexandre	15
Mrs. S. B. French.	25	Mrs. M. Beckhard..	15
Mrs. E. Hendricks.	25	Mrs. T. Braine	15
Mrs. F. Hermann...	25	Miss E. Calmar....	15
Mrs. E. J. King, Jr.	25	Mrs. J. E. Chaves.	15
Mrs. C. A. Low....	25	Mrs. E. R. Dick...	15
		Mrs. J. R. Dilworth	15
		Mrs. H. F. Hadden	15
		Mrs. O. L. Richard	15
		Mrs. W. J. White...	15
		Mrs. L. T. Wolff...	15

The fund promises to be larger this year than ever before.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLATO.—Dec. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Flatb, a son.

GREENWALD.—Dec. 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Greenwald, a daughter.

HARRIS.—Dec. 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Harris, a son.

MESQUITA.—Dec. 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bueno de Mesquita, a son.

SHERWIN.—Dec. 3, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Sherwin, a daughter.

Married.

FREED—LEVENSON.—Dec. 12, Anna Freed to George A. Levenson.

KERN—LENT.—Dec. 9, Edna Lent to Joseph H. Kern.

LEECH—O'SULLIVAN.—Dec. 7, Eleanor O'Sullivan to Charles Leech.

LITTLEFIELD—DUNNING.—Dec. 8, Arlene Dunning to Ralph C. Littlefield.

RABINOWITZ—ROBINSON.—Dec. 7, Jennie Robinson to Harry Rabinowitz.

SCHAP—LEVY.—Dec. 5, Anna Levy to Samuel Schap.

TALLAL—WERTHEIMER.—Dec. 5, Regina Wertheimer to Alexander Tallal.

WERRENRATH—PETERSEN.—Dec. 6, Ada Petersen to Reinald Werrenrath.

ZALKIN—POST.—Dec. 7, Anna Post to Harry Zalkin.

Died.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1909, at her residence, 202 West 102d St., Sarah A. Bradley, daughter of the late Francis L. and Mary Bradley. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at Union M. E. Church, West 48th St., between Broadway and 8th Av. Interment Wednesday morning, Greenwood Cemetery.

CASSELMAN.—On Dec. 12, 1909, Eva, wife of the late Edward Casselman, in her 76th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 193 North 18th St., East Orange, at 8 P. M., Dec. 14. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Take Lackawanna train to Ampere.

COON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 10, 1909, at his late residence, 524 Cherry St., George C. Coon, beloved husband of Ida Palmer, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence on Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock. Interment Tuesday, Kensico Cemetery.

EVARTS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 11, 1909, Frederick M. Evarts. Funeral services at his late residence, 575 Gates Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1:30 P. M. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HALE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 10, after a long illness, Lucy Frederic Searcy, wife of Thomas Hale and daughter of the late Capt. Isham Green Searcy and Charlotte Pettes Prescott Searcy. Funeral service at her late residence, 106 Locust Hill Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Windsor, Vt., papers please copy.

PLUM.—On Friday, Dec. 10, 1909, James R. Plum. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 263 Lexington Av., on Monday, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PLUM.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York, specially called for the purpose, the President announced to the board the death on the 10th instant, after a short illness, of our Director and honorary Vice President, Mr. James R. Plum, who was the senior Director of the bank, having been first elected a Director in January, 1868, and annually thereafter ever since. During all these nearly forty-two years of continuous service in the interest of the bank he gave most freely and unremittingly his valuable services to it, and much of the prosperity of the bank is due to his zeal and efforts in its behalf. He never, during all that long period, save in a few instances when absent from the city or ill, missed attendance at the meetings of the Directors, where he gave fully of his large knowledge of the great trade he represented.

He was a man of fine character, devoted to his business and to the interest of this bank, whose advice and counsel were valuable and always welcomed and appreciated by the board.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that in the death of Mr. James R. Plum this bank has lost a most valuable Director, and every member of the Board of Directors an able coadjutor, an upright and congenial companion and dear friend, whose acquaintance and friendship will be most lovingly remembered and greatly missed.

His splendid record in this board will be highly cherished and long remembered by his associate members and his place therein will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this board be extended to his family in their bereavement and that a copy of these minutes be sent to them.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

New York, December 11th, 1909.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Black" Opal Scarf Pins for Men

A Gift Suggestion by Marcus & Co., Jewelers, 5th Avenue, at 45th Street.

BLACK OPAL is pretty well known now by reputation, but to really know this new gem it must be possessed. No greater pleasure can be bestowed than by making a gift of a black opal.

A good black opal scarf-pin can be bought for $15 to $25, or a gem specimen may cost $300. A pendant or pin for a lady can be had from $30 to $100, or it may cost $1,000. The range of price is great, varying according to size and quality of the stone.

Marcus & Co. cordially invite the public to view their exhibition of black opals and other jewels.

Died.

HALL.—John, Sunday, Dec. 12, at residence of his son, Dr. James S. K. Hall, 328 West 57th St. Funeral from his residence, Morris Heights, Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

HEALY.—Dec. 9, Lawrence Healy. Body at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING.) Mass St. Agnes's Church.

HUBBARD.—At her home in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 11, Anna Electa, daughter of the late John H. and Abby Jane Wells Hubbard. Funeral Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HUNGERFORD.—In New York City on Dec. 12, 1909, Adella Babcock, wife of Richard S. Hungerford of Watertown, N. Y.

JONES.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1909, Col. William A. Jones, in his 76th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Church Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 11 A. M. Interment at Malone, N. Y. Please omit flowers.

JUDD.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 11, Susannah Reynolds, widow of the Rev. Orrin Bishop Judd. Funeral from her late residence, 22 Hart St., Monday, Dec. 13, at 3 P. M.

KELTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 27, 1909, at Juneau, Alaska, Lee Sanford, youngest son of Josephine P. Kelton and the late Brig. Gen. John C. Kelton, U. S. A., in the twenty-third year of his age. Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D. C., Monday, Dec. 13, at 12:30 P. M. Interment private at Rock Creek Cemetery.

SHEERIN.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, Mrs. Catherine L. Sheerin, wife of Richard J. Sheerin. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 10 A. M., from late residence, 558 West 184th St., thence St. Elizabeth's Church, Broadway and 187th St.

SHERWOOD.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Dec. 11, Amos C. Sherwood, aged 67 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 37 Van Riper Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SLOCUM.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1909, at the residence of his parents, 130 Milton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Ernest Francis, youngest son of Frederick B. and Pauline Slocum, in the 12th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York City, Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Burial at Detroit, Mich. Detroit, Chicago, and Minneapolis papers please copy.

SPRING.—At Minneapolis, Minn., on Dec. 9, Edward, son of Preston B. and the late Julia Ireland Spring, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, corner of 44th Av. and 20th St., New York City, on Tuesday morning at 9:30. Interment private at Woodlawn.

STRONG.—On Sunday, Dec. 12, 1909, of pneumonia at Setauket, L. I., Thomas S. Strong, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, Setauket, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 11:30 A. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving East 34th Street, at 9 A. M.

SWITS.—On Dec. 11, 1909, David Swits, at 314 North 7th Av., Mount Vernon. Services Monday evening, Dec. 13, at his late residence at 8 P. M.

TALBOT.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 12, Gertrude Talbot, youngest daughter of Susan C. Benjamin and the late W. R. Talbot. Funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Lexington Av., at 9:20 A. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Friday, Dec. 10, 1909, at the residence of his father-in-law, Charles R. Dusenberry, Tuckahoe, N. Y., Wilbur Sherwood Underhill, only son of the late Caleb Fowler and Emily Sherwood Underhill. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12:32 train from Grand Central Station.

BEATY.—Eleanor S., 110 East 80th St., Dec. 11. Funeral notice later.

BODMAN.—Edgar L., Dec. 11, aged 74. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day.

BRICE.—Hannah, Dec. 10. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

BRUCE.—Margaret H., Yonkers, Dec. 11. Funeral to-day.

COHEN.—Rosalind, 348 West 118th St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

CONNOLLY.—Patrick, 263 West 19th St., Dec. 11, aged 10. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

CONNOR.—Johanna, 117 Leroy St., Dec. 11. Funeral notice later.

FALLON.—Alice, 246 East 55th St., Dec. 10, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

FRENCH.—Michael, 421 West 34th St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:20 A. M.

GOLTZE.—Henry, Mount Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 11. Funeral to-morrow.

GREENTHAL.—Morris, 1,176 Park Av., Dec. 10. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HEALEY.—Maurice, 18 Barrow St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HOGG.—William, Dec. 10. Funeral 2,157 7th Av.

HUNTH.—Katie S., 2,839 8th Av., Dec. 10. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

HUMPHREY.—Henry C., Odessa, N. Y., Dec. 7.

JOHNSTON.—William J., 61 Perry St., Dec. 11, aged 32. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

JOLINE.—Melvin C., Tottenville, S. I., Dec. 11, aged 31. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

LICHTENECKER.—Christian, Dec. 10, aged 85. Funeral, 994 2d Av.

LOGAN.—James, 1,075 Washington Av., Bronx, Dec. 11. Funeral to-morrow.

McGOWAN.—Thomas, 420 West 51st St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

MAHER.—Bridget, 218 East 95th St., Dec. 10.

MERZ.—Louis, 428 East 153d St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

MORAN.—Catherine, 596 2d Av., Dec. 10.

MULCAHY.—Florence T., 2,758 Bainbridge Av., Bronx, Dec. 11. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

O'NEILL.—Annie, 130 Greenwich Av., Dec. 10. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

PRINGLE.—Kennet D., 3,332 Barker Av., Bronx, Dec. 10, aged 12.

WOOD.—William F. S., 117 Prospect Place, Dec. 11, aged 28. Funeral service to-day.

WOODRUFF.—Samuel, 71 Morgan Av., Dec. 11, aged 33. Funeral to-day.

YOCHUM.—Johanna M., 466 6th St., Dec. 11. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

CARTER.—Thomas, Jr., 229 Union St., Dec. 11. Funeral to-day.

DRIVER.—Delia, 285 7th Av., Dec. 10, aged 78. Funeral to-day.

FLANAGAN.—Ellen A., 11 Jackson Place, Dec. 11. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

KANE.—Elizabeth, 274 1st St., Dec. 10, aged 60.

KAUFFMANN.—Anna, 247 Woodbine St., Dec. 10, aged 54.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A sober, businesslike message to Congress, containing none of the drastic recommendations anent the conduct of business in this country which the financial community had come to look upon as essential features of any Presidential message, in view of the character of practically all communications made by Mr. Taft's predecessor to the National Legislature; an unexpected reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England, small in amount but indicative of diminishing anxiety over the English political situation; the practical breaking of the strike of railroad switchmen in the Northwest, and pacific statements from the chiefs of the railroad organizations which are seeking higher wages for employes on Eastern lines; a Government report on the condition of Winter wheat as of Dec. 1 showing the growing plant to be in far better condition than at this time a year ago, and in any year at this period in the past ten, save in 1902, and the publication of favorable statistics covering the production of pig iron and copper in November, made up a news budget on financial affairs last week which readily accounted for the greater degree of cheerfulness prevailing in Wall Street. The stock market responded to this betterment in sentiment, developing a breadth of demand for high-grade stocks notably lacking in the recent past, while more animation than usual was displayed by the bond market. Actual business on the floor of the Stock Exchange, however, seemed for the most part to be confined to professional operators and the advances scored by a number of issues reflected very clearly the covering of short contracts by speculators. In connection with Mr. Taft's message announcement was made that special communications relating to the changes desired by the Administration in the infer-State commerce and the Sherman anti-trust laws would be sent in later. These are, of course, matters of deep concern to financial and business interests, but at the moment, at least, encouragement in the belief that they would be handled in such a way as to avoid injustice to the great number of corporations conducting their affairs with strict regard to public rights, was derived from the conservative tone of Mr. Taft's message itself. There is, of course, a possibility of disturbance to confidence in this source, and the outlook regarding actual legislation is not too clear, but the real indeterminate factor in the present financial situation, and one which holds the greater power for harm, is in the railroad labor situation. The various organizations of railroad employes seem to be working in unison, and while the leaders openly discredit all reports of a great strike as an alternative to the acceptance of the new wage schedule, yet it is difficult to accept such assurances without reserve. The stumbling block seems to exist in the close margin upon which the railroads are now working. If they were able to advance rates and thus to keep pace with their own increased cost of living, a portion of this being represented in higher pay to the employes, the problem would be solved. Whether the public would accept such a solution, however, is questionable, although its justice is apparent.

The disposition of the financial community last week was to look on the cheerful side of the labor situation, an attitude also observed in considering the very low cotton crop estimate of the Government. True, the Government is prone to underestimate the cotton yield, and stocks carried over were heavy, but anything so low as the 10,088,000 bales indicated would prove a real misfortune.

When the Directors of the Bank of England made their decision to reduce the discount rate of that institution from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. they had ebfore them a weekly statement showing a percentage of reserves to deposits practically unprecedented at this season of the year. The weight of such resources alone must have had its part in the decision to reduce the rate, but a more important factor doubtless existed in the calmer view which financial London is taking of the budget rejection and its sequences. At first it was thought that with the rejection of the budget by the Lords the preliminary financial resolutions adopted by both Houses would fall with the budget in such fashion that the taxes levied under these resolutions could not be collected. Such a happening meant, of course, a great loss in revenue to the Government and the borrowing of money to fill the gap. Now it appears that the taxes so levied will be generally paid in spite of the budget's rejection on the theory that a contest would be costly and hardly worth while in view of the probable return of the present Government to power through the coming elections. This has, of course, relieved the situation in a financial way and made feasible the reduction in the Bank rate. Coincidently with the putting into effect of the lower rate the Directors also adopted a more liberal policy in regard to releasing gold, letting out $2,500,000 forthwith for shipment to South America. This may well mean the taking over of a part of the burden which has rested on our banks in the matter of exports to South America for a number of weeks, and if so it should make for some ease in the local money market. There is still before our own market the financing of the heavy year end disbursements and of the active holiday trade, but the season's drain from the interior may be said to be over for the year, and with relatively modest stock market requirements from this time on nothing materially higher than existing money rates are in prospect, and their early reduction with the turn of the year may be expected.

So far as trade progress is concerned the figures on the country's iron output in November and current railroad and bank returns still reflect widespread and substantial activity. At the Osame time it is a point worth noting that in the statistics from these various "barometers of trade" there are to be found indications of what is probably merely a seasonable slackening of pace. In the iron production figures, for example, November output is found to exceed that of October, and to create a new high record for any month, but the percentage of gain in November over October was smaller than the similar gain by October over September, and, in fact, was a lower percentage advance than had been the rule for a number of months. This tendency toward a slower pace was also revealed in bank clearings, the volume of which is still above that of a year ago, but not so much as was the case with earlier clearings of the present year. Presumably the curtailment of work in many lines of business forced by the coming of Winter accounts for the slightly diminishing volume of trade; certainly, among the executives of large corporations, industrial and railroad, the belief still prevails that the coming year will be no less prosperous than that now drawing to its close.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

TONE HEALTHY IN LONDON.

General Rise in Prices Follows Reduction of Bank Rate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The reduction of the bank rate last Thursday to 4½ per cent. signifies that the Bank of England has steered the business community through a very grave crisis with marked judgment. Moreover, the financial fog resulting from the rejection of the budget is now lifting.

An important factor in the money market was Thursday's decision of the London clearing bankers to continue to deduct the 14d. in the pound income tax pending the introduction of the new Finance bill. The situation is much more reassuring, yet not enough to give an impetus to speculation in rates.

The stock market met the reduction in rate with a general rise in prices, and its tone was healthy.

LIQUIDATION IN BERLIN.

General Inclination Toward Realization as End of Year Approaches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—A general inclination in the direction of realization in view of the approach of the end of the year was the feature of the market last week. The speculative tendency was kept alive, however, by the reduction of the Bank of England's discount rate and the agreeable discovery that President Taft's message contained no declaration of war against the trusts. Confidence in the industrial situation continues so strong that the realization movement was only exceptionally marked by falling prices.

The shares of the potash mines were eagerly purchased on the strength of an amicable arrangement between the Potash Trust and the American interests which have been trying for the last six month to smash the combine.

The most interesting industrial feature of the week was the annual report of the Krupps declaring an 8 per cent. dividend on gross profits of nearly $7,500,000. The Krupps's secrecy with reference to financial operations is unfavorably contrasted with the detailed frankness which characterizes the annual reports of the United States Steel Corporation.

STOCKS FIRM IN PARIS.

Confidence Prevails in the Monetary and Economic Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The temper of the Bourse during the week was uniformly firm, although not very active. Naturally but little expansion of business can now be expected before the beginning of the new year. A feeling of great confidence prevails, however, as to the monetary and economic future.

As to American values, President Taft's message had a distinctly beneficial effect. The improvement in the general international situation was also reflected in the state of the market, and, many investors displaying a great eagerness to welcome new issues provided only they have reasonably solid backing, a tendency toward increased prices was noted in almost all departments, but only in rare instances were the last quotations the highest.

Rio Tinto reached 1969 on Saturday, closing at 1958.

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Carnegie Company Contracting for 26 New Mills at Youngstown—Heavy Orders for Plant Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 12.—New open hearth plants or extensions to plants already operating, on which ground is being broken this month in the Pittsburg district, will provide 30 open hearth furnaces for additional crude steel capacity before April 1. These include: Republic Iron & Steel Co., six furnaces; Standard Steel Car Company, six: Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., twelve; Basic Steel Company, Niles, Ohio, four.

In addition to these, the open hearth capacity of the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Youngstown, Ohio, mills of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. has been doubled since Oct. 1. Four new blast furnaces of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. will be completed and in operation by Feb. 1; work is proceeding on one new stack for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and the contract was let by the Republic Iron & Steel last week for the first of two new stacks at Youngstown. Specifications are out for a new stack at Wheeling, to be built by the National Tube Company.

This total increase of seven blast furnaces and fifty open hearths in this district in six months' time will be the greatest addition to crude steel and pig iron operating capacity Pittsburg has received in a like period in six years. Contracts also are to be let this month for the erection of the first section of the largest merchant mill in the world by the Carnegie Steel Company at Girard, Ohio, just out of Youngstown. Here all the merchant mill capacity of the Carnegie Company in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys is to be assembled. The contracts for the first six mills are being let this week. The total capacity of the plant, according to the plans semi-officially announced by the Carnegie Steel Company, will be twenty-six mills.

Plans also were announced by the Steel Corporation during the week for the building of a by-product coke plant at Girard, Ohio, to supply the Carnegie Steel Company's furnaces at Youngstown with coke. This is the first time the Steel Corporation has planned by-product coke ovens withtin the shipping radius of the Connellsville coke fields. The coke trade takes this to mean that the H. C. Frick Coke Company has reached its maximum output and is to decline gradually. Heretofore the Steel Corporation authorities had always accepted the Connellsville doctrine that by-product coke ovens could not turn out a brand of furnace coke to compare with the product of the wasteful beehive ovens of the Connellsville field. The first by-product plant was built by the Steel Corporation at Joliet, Ill., where 280 ovens are partly supplying the Chicago and Gary furnaces. The second plant of 400 ovens will be in partial operation at Gary by March 1. The building of the Girard by-product plant, almost on the eastern boundary of Ohio, however, is taken as proof that the combine has definitely adopted the by-product oven. Coal will be shipped from the Connellsville field to the Girard ovens.

Steel Corporation officials are quoted as saying informally that no more ovens of either the beehive or the by-product type will be built in the Connellsville regions. The plants of the Frick Company will be allowed to gradually decline and go out, their capacity to be replaced by the by-product plan contingouos to the corporation's furnaces.

Equipment orders received in Pittsburg this month for new plants and extensions under way include some of the heaviest machines ever sent out of the Pittsburg district. Two plants in the Mahoning Valley are running on orders for equipment for the Bethlehem Steel Company. The order for the crane equipment for the Gary plant of the American Bridge Company, the largest single order for cranes ever placed, was announced during the week. The Cleveland Crane and Engineering Company of Wickliffe, Ohio, will supply twenty-five cranes, ranging from five-ton to eighty-ton. Two car wheel plants in this district have plans out for doubling their capacity.

The Arkansas Natural Gas Company, headed by Pittsburg men, put out inquiries the last of the week for new pipe line work in the Southwest, to include, besides pumping stations, 101 miles of sixteen-inch pipe, 59 miles of twelve-inch, and 73 miles of six-inch and four-inch. Other pipe projects in the Southwest, together with the large conduit lettings pending in Greater New York, are aiding in filling the books of the iron and steel pipe makers for a heavy six months' run. The recent inquiries for new dock work in the East developed the fact that the output of the plant mills in the Pittsburg district is practically taken to June 1, due in part to the steel car orders ahead. The five principal steel car companies have on their books orders for 95,000 steel cars, which are to be delivered before June 1.

The American Bridge Company has orders ahead sufficient to run its present fabricating capacity to April 1. Several of the independent structural companies are said to be filled to July 1. There are few structural lettings of importance pending in the West, all the large Winter bidding being in the East, apparently. Independents occasionally ask 1.65c for shapes or plates, when prompt deliveries are demanded, but the market still rules at 1.60c, with an occasional price of 1.55c on very favorable business.

Some of the independent sheet mills have six months' business ahead, but price levels are well established, with the exception of blue annealed sheets, on which the combine is far behind, and for which some of the independents are asking $1 to $2 a ton premium on prompt deliveries.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Domestic consumption of copper has increased to near record amount, and Calumet and Hecla has doubled its shipments, while other companies are pushing their output to market. The big concern is sending out 500,600 pounds daily this month.

Mohawk's production of refined copper for the year ending Dec. 31 will be almost, if not quite, a record. Cost will be about 10½ cents, the same as last year. Shaft 6 will be in operation by June, 1910, and this the company expects to compensate for the lowering rock values.

Mayflower Directors will thoroughly explore their property with diamond drills, something that has never before been systematically done.

Development work, including shaft sinking, has been resumed at Isle Royale.

President Fay of Old Colony reports his belief that pay copper will yet be found on the property.

The Atlantic management expects shortly to encounter the southerly extension of the Superior lode in the sixteenth level crosscut.

Superior and Boston enters upon the new year with its property entirely paid for and a substantial balance in the treasury.

Arizona Commercial finds a noticeable improvement in the quality of its ore. The October output was about 400,000 pounds of copper.

The new Shannon Railroad, which is almost ready to begin operations, will reduce cost of the mining company's copper about 1 cent per pound.

Management of Utah Consolidated reports a strike of 3 to 4 per cent. copper in a drift off the deepest workings.

The annual output of East Butte is now above 7,000,000 pounds of copper, which comes from first-class ore mined at the rate of 2,000 tons daily. The company is in position to double its output when the market warrants. Development work is being prosecuted on several levels.

Granby Consolidated is producing at a record rate—about 35,000,000 pounds per annum.

Cost of production of British Columbia copper was lowered last month to 7.85 cents per pound.

MUCH BUILDING IN NEWPORT.

Construction Work In Progress or Planned Will Cost $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Dec. 12.—More than $1,000,000 in construction work in and out of the cottage colony is planned or under way, marking the best building year Newport has had in more than ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are having handsome ballrooms added to their estates, which will be ready for use next Summer.

Commodore and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James are expending more than $500,000 on their place in Deacon Hill Road. The improvements include a large villa of blue stone with limestone trimmings, which will not be completed in time for use next season. The grounds, too, are being extensively improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry are making improvements at Bleak House, which include the enlargement of their dining hall, additional guest chambers and a new greenhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will have their stable and garage removed from the west end of the grounds at The Elms and built to the north of their recently purchased lands on Bellevue Court.

Col. George R. Fearing is adding improvements to the Orchard in Narragansett Avenue and Mr. Cazeau Pinard has plans for the improvement of the Pinard Cottages on Narragansett Avenue.

A large Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association building and a Naval Hospital are to be erected later, besides other buildings and improvements contemplated by the Summer residents.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

W. F. Hutton & Co. announce that they have acquired the bond department of the New York office of Isidore Newman & Son. George D. Baker, formerly associated with that firm, has been admitted to partnership in W. F. Hutton & Co., with headquarters in Cincinnati. William C. Cadigan and Harold F. Greene, also formerly associated with Isidore Newman & Son, will have charge of the bond department in New York of W. F. Hutton & Co.

The firm of Albert Loeb & Co. will dissolve by limitation on Dec. 31. Louis M. Josephthal, senior member, and a member of the Stock Exchange; Walter C. Louchheim, also a member of the Exchange and of the Cotton Exchange; Oscar Loeb, a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and Harry S. Kahn have formed the firm of Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., with offices at 56 Broadway, 529 Broadway, and 26 West 33d Street, Philadelphia.

"No attempt to imitate the silk fibre" reads the description of a recent counterfeit.

We cannot furnish you with the silk-threaded paper used in Government bank notes. We can, however, furnish our Planchetted security paper made for us, with Government permission, at the Crane Mills.

It has discs instead of silk threads.

American Bank Note Company
Broad and Beaver Sts., New York

McCurdy, Henderson & Co.
BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 Nassau St., New York
Allow interest on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Execute orders on the N. Y. and London Stock Exchanges.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A SOUND INDUSTRIAL BOND
Underlying First Mortgage Tax Free 5% Bonds of the
MESTA MACHINE CO. maturing 1915 and after. Price par and interest.
Of the million dollar second mortgage, $450,000 is reserved to retire these bonds. We recommend them to investors.
Ask for Special Circular.
MELLON NATIONAL BANK
PITTSBURGH

WANTED
PHENIX INSURANCE CO. of Brooklyn Stock.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.
57 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPH CO. OF N. J.
Bought, Sold, and Quoted.
WEED and GWYNNE,
7907-8 Hanover. 35 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE HOGGSON BUILDING METHOD
HOGGSON BROTHERS Inc.
Designers and Builders of Fine Residences
7 East 44th Street, New York

ADJUSTMENT PLAN OF
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
TO DEPOSITORS OF:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent Bonds
and
General Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds,
under said plan, dated July 1, 1909:

Notice is hereby given that upon presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit issued in exchange for the above mentioned bonds, respectively, at the office of the depositary named in such certificates respectively, on and after the 6th day of December, 1909, the holders of certificates of deposit for FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will receive the bonds therein described, duly stamped as provided in the Plan, and bearing all unmatured coupons, and also, in the case of such certificate holders as have not presented their certificates for the endorsement of the payment of the interest due October 1, 1909, the amount of the coupons which matured on said date; and the holders of certificates of deposit for said GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, upon surrendering their certificates, duly endorsed in blank, will receive an amount of Seaboard Air Line Railway Adjustment Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds or bond scrip equal, dollar for dollar, to the amount of General Mortgage Bonds named in the certificate of deposit, plus the face amount of the coupons thereunto belonging which matured on February 1, 1908, August 1, 1908, February 1, 1909, and August 1, 1909.
By order of the Committee under said Plan.
D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 2, 1909.

The International Salt Company
Owning and representing a large amount of the securities of the above company, we ask the co-operation of other security holders for our mutual protection. Please send name and address with amount of holdings of stock or bonds to the undersigned immediately.
Hooley, Learnard & Co.
15 BROAD ST., New York City.
20 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business March 1st, 1886.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Advantageous Terms upon New York City Accounts.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
OFFICERS.
DeWitt Van Buskirk, President.
C. B. Zabriskie, V. Pres. Wm. R. Wilde, Treas.
Frederic C. Earl, Sec'y. T. J. Kitts, Asst. Treas.
Chas. S. Noe, Chairman Board of Directors.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED DEC. 11. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 4,084,365 SHARES.

Range for Year 1908. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1909. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 11. Bid.	Ask	Net Change	Week's Sales	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 11. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 11, '09.
16⅝	5	16⅞	Aug. 3.	12¾	Feb. 24.	15⅛	15¼		5⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000									
52¾	14	57½	Nov. 17.	33	Feb. 24.	54	54½	—	1⁵	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	55	55¼	53⅜	53¾	52¾	2,925
88⅞	45⅞	96⅛	Nov. 19.	65	Feb. 26.	86⅞	87⅛	—	⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	Nov.29, '09.	50c	Q	87¾	88⅝	86⅛	87	83½	184,600
35	13	50	Aug. 12.	33¼	Jan. 5.	44⅛	45	—	1¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100			..	46	47¼	43⅝	44	32¼	7,000
96	78½	103	Aug. 3.	95½	Jan. 18.	102⅛	..		..	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,826,400	Oct. 15, '09.	3	SA	101½	101½	101½	101½	..	100
24⅞	9½	49½	Aug. 2.	20¼	Jan. 13.	47½	47½	+	1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	46⅞	48¼	46⅜	47½	20¼	10,000
10½	4	15⅞	Nov. 18.	7⅛	Feb. 23.	14⅜	14½	+	⅛	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300			..	14	14⅞	13⅞	14½	9¼	17,300
76⅞	44	86	June 4.	71⅛	Feb. 23.	84	84½	+	⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	83⅞	84⅞	83½	84½	76⅝	6,000
50⅜	25½	76½	Nov. 4.	44¼	Feb. 24.	72	72½	+	½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	½	Q	73	73½	72	72	47½	4,400
109	84¼	124⅜	Aug. 3.	107½	Feb. 23.	117⅛	119¼		..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜	108	50
44⅜	24⅜	79¼	Nov. 5.	42½	Jan. 5.	68	68½	+	⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '09.	5	A	68½	68⅝	68	68⅝	42½	2,400
205	179¾	265	Nov. 20.	205	Feb. 23.	255	265	+	5	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	3	Q	260	260	260	260	..	220
8½	2¾	10	Sept. 3.	6¼	Feb. 25.	7⅞	8⅛		..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	8½	8½	8	8	8¼	2,500
37⅜	12½	51⅞	Aug. 3.	34	Feb. 24.	46	46¼	—	⅛	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	46½	47⅜	46⅛	46⅛	38⅝	2,066
31⅞	12½	42¼	Apr. 13.	18⅞	Jan. 8.	25	25½	+	1⅜	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,042,400	July 20, '07.	1⅝	..	27	29	24	25⅞	25⅛	8,650
17¼	5⅞	20	June 14.	12	Feb. 25.	15¾	16¼	+	1¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	15	16	15	16	15⅝	2,000
36¼	17	47¾	June 14.	29	Jan. 12.	41	41½	+	1¾	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	40	41⅝	40	41¼	35½	1,200
59⅜	31⅜	69¼	Aug. 4.	49	Feb. 23.	61¼	61½	+	1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	61½	62	60½	61⅜	57⅛	4,850
113	85½	122	Aug. 4.	100¼	Feb. 24.	113½	114½	+	1⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '09.	1¾	Q	114⅜	114⅝	113	113	110	305
8⅝	3	11½	June 1.	6	Nov. 26.	7	8	+	⅝	American Malt. Corp.	100	5,601,000			..	6¾	7⅝	6¾	7½	6½	900
51⅞	21	59	Sept. 20.	38	Nov. 30.	41	42		..	American Malt. Corp. pf.	100	8,651,000	Nov. 3, '09.	2½	SA	42¼	42⅝	42	42	44	500
107	55½	105¼	Nov. 20.	77⅜	Feb. 24.	100	100⅛	+	1⅛	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1	Q	98⅞	101¼	98¼	100	88⅝	66,900
110⅝	87¾	116⅜	Aug. 6.	101	Jan. 2.	110¼	110⅝	+	1⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	110¾	112	110½	110½	104¼	3,200
84⅛	70	92	Aug. 25.	80	Jan. 4.	90	90¼	+	¼	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	90	90⅝	90	90¼	82½	1,300
97½	80	103	May 12.	95	Mar. 1.	99	101	—	½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
41	28	66⅜	Nov. 19.	34⅞	Feb. 24.	65¼	66	+	⅞	American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000			..	64½	66	64¼	65¼	40	5,052
137¾	98¾	136⅜	Sept. 24.	115⅜	Nov. 30.	123½	124	+	3	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '09.	1¾	Q	121¼	124⅝	118½	123½	132	19,750
131	105	131	Apr. 8.	118	Nov. 15.	121½	122½	+	1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '09.	1¾	Q	120¾	121½	120½	121½	130	2,040
132⅜	101	145⅛	Sept. 29.	125	Feb. 1.	142⅞	143	+	2¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	255,188,200	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	98¼	98¼	96¾	96⅜	92¾	2,250
97½	72½	104	May 10.	90¼	Feb. 6.	96⅜	97	—	¼	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	78,689,100	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	33⅝	36⅞	33⅝	36⅝	31¼	2,830
32⅜	15½	40½	Aug. 27.	26	Feb. 24.	36½	37	+	3	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..						900
97	78½	107¾	June 14.	93⅜	Jan. 6.	104	105	+	1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	103¼	104	103¼	104	95⅛	900
53½	27½	54¼	Nov. 19.	37⅜	Feb. 26.	49	49¼		..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Oct. 20, '09.	50c	Q	49⅝	49⅝	48½	49¼	49⅜	4,900
101¼	66	125⅜	Oct. 2.	97⅞	Jan. 13.	122⅜	122½	+	2⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	157,871,000	Dec. 1, '09.	3	SA	120½	122⅝	120¼	122⅜	97⅞	141,400
104	83⅜	106⅜	June 29.	100¼	Jan. 13.	104½	104½	—	⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '09.	2½	SA	104¼	104½	104⅛	104¼	102	2,760
111¾	59½	143½	Aug. 12.	107½	Jan. 14.	134½	135¼		..	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	47,537,600	July 10, '09.	3	SA	135	135¾	134	135	110	2,100
111⅞	76½	122¼	July 29.	103¼	Feb. 23.	117¼	117½	+	1¼	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,206,800	Sept. 1, '09.	3	SA	116	117⅞	115½	117½	110	26,100
94	80	96	Apr. 12.	91	Nov. 23.	90	93		..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '09.	2	SA	92	92	92	92	93	400
5	2½	5½	June. 30.	2⅞	Jan. 29.	3	4	—	⅛	Batopilas Mining.	20	8,929,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	100
27¼	12	36¼	Sept. 21.	18⅜	Feb. 24.	34	34⅜	+	⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,862,000			..	35	35	33½	34⅜	23	2,500
57	35	69½	Sept. 3.	47	Mar. 9.	67	68	+	½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	Q	80⅞	82⅝	79¾	80¼	58½	83,485
69¾	37¼	82⅞	June 7.	67	Jan. 9.	80¼	80⅝	+	⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	..	143	144	143	144	147⅞	565
152¼	80	151½	Sept. 1.	118	Jan. 28.	143½	145		1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Oct. 1, '09.	3	..	18	18	18	18	16½	200
17	6	21⅞	Oct. 4.	13	Jan. 13.	16	18	—	¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	35	35	34½	34½	22¼	500
24	12⅛	37	Nov. 13.	23⅞	Jan. 2.	34½	36	—	½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	¾	Q						
180⅛	140	180⅝	Oct. 5.	165	Mar. 3.	180½	180⅝	+	⅛	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	149,998,900	Oct. 1, '09.	$3½	SA	179⅞	181½	179¼	180⅝	177¼	10,350
33	15½	51⅜	Oct. 7.	25½	Mar. 2.	46¾	47	+	1⅛	Central Leather Co.	100	39,496,400			..	45⅞	47⅞	45¾	47	30	40,350
102	75¾	111	Sept. 2.	99⅜	Apr. 5.	106½	107	+	⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,141,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	108⅜	109	108¾	107	100¼	2,125
229	160	323½	Sept. 18.	215	Feb. 23.	305	315	+	1	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Nov. 1, '09.	2	Q	311	311½	311	311½	220	320
59⅜	25½	90	Oct. 8.	55⅜	Jan. 6.	87	87¼	+	1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '09.	1	Q	86⅝	88¾	86⅞	87½	58½	57,040
68⅞	10	74¾	Apr. 1.	57⅞	Feb. 24.	67½	68	+	1¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,524,800	Aug. 16, '09.	2	SA	69	69	67⅞	67½	53	2,400
79	47	78½	Mar. 27.	70	Feb. 23.	..	70		..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,483,800	July 15, '09.	2	SA	71	71	70	70	76	400
..	..	21¼	Nov. 4.	18¼	Oct. 29.	20½	20¾	+	½	Chi. Great Western, 3d as. pd.	100	44,465,100			..	19½	20¾	19½	20½	..	4,450
..	..	35⅞	Nov. 4.	30	Oct. 7.	35	36	+	3	Chi. Great Western pf. A, tr. rcts.	100	11,372,400	Apr. 1, '07.	2½	..	34⅝	36	34¾	36	..	1,280
..	..	26½	Nov. 15.	22¾	Oct. 27.	26	26¼	+	½	Chi. Great West. pf. B, 3d as. pd.	100	23,124,900			..	25¼	26	25⅞	26	..	100
152¼	103½	165⅛	Sept. 18.	141	Feb. 23.	156⅞	157	+	2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	155¼	157½	154⅝	157	150½	34,250
164¾	138	181	Aug. 18.	158½	Mar. 15.	171½	172½		..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	171¾	172⅝	171¼	172	162	1,400
185½	135½	198½	Aug. 18.	173⅛	Feb. 24.	177	177½	+	2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	99,618,500	July 1, '09.	3½	SA	178¼	178⅝	175	177¼	178	11,284
224	195	228	Aug. 12.	208	Mar. 15.	215	235		..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	Oct. 1, '09.	2	Q	225	225	225	225	..	55
7⅜	2½	7	Jan. 4.	3¾	Dec. 10.	3½	4	—	¼	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	16,862,900			..	4¼	4¼	3⅝	3¾	4⅞	600
18	9	18¼	Jan. 27.	7¾	Dec. 7.	8½	9		..	Chicago Union Trac. pf. tr. rcts.	100	11,344,900			..	9	9½	7¾	9½	14	2,200
70½	47½	79¼	Feb. 16.	68	Jan. 30.	76¼	77	+	½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Mar. 2, '08.	1	..	76½	76½	75	76½	68¾	700
42	15⅝	52⅜	Nov. 19.	29	Feb. 23.	51⅝	51⅝	+	⅛	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	51	51½	49¾	51¼	39½	27,175
59	21	68¼	Jan. 8.	51	Oct. 23.	55¾	56⅜	—	1	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 15, '08.	2	A	57½	57½	56½	56½	54⅜	1,020
79	50⅜	86	May 1.	76¼	Jan. 2.	81¼	81⅝		⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	2	SA	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅜	72½	400
27¼	14⅜	40½	Dec. 9.	21⅜	Feb. 23.	89¾	90⅝	+	2¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,977,600	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	87	90½	86	89½	26¾	10,515
167¼	96	165¼	Jan. 4.	114⅛	Feb. 4.	151½	151¾	+	⅝	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,737,000	Sep. 15, '09.	1	Q	151½	152¼	149⅝	151⅝	166	30,625
20½	10⅜	26⅛	June 2.	11⅝	Feb. 24.	22¾	23	+	1	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500			..	21⅞	23¼	21½	22⅜	17⅝	18,200
80	56	93¼	June 1.	73¼	Feb. 24.	84½	85½		..	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Oct. 11, '09.	1	Q	84	85	83⅝	84	76	900
48¼	47½	62	Nov. 4.	45	Jan. 5.	59	61	—	2	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,941,000	June15,'09.	$2½	SA	60	61	60	60	..	300
181⅝	141½	200	May 14.	167⅞	Feb. 24.	183¼	183½		..	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,501,000	Sept. 20, '09.	2½	Q	183	184½	182	183	179	4,500
40½	14⅞	54	Apr. 20.	37⅜	Jan. 6.	49¼	49⅝	—	¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000			..	50	50⅝	49¼	49½	38	14,930
83¼	39¼	90	Feb. 10.	79½	Jan. 6.	86⅛	86½		..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,772,460	Oct. 15, '09.	2½	SA	85⅝	86½	85⅝	86½	82⅝	2,250
56	32½	71⅜	Aug. 13.	56	Jan. 30.	63	67	+	3	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	66	67	65½	65⅞	55	825
38⅜	27¼	41⅝	May 25.	32½	Feb. 23.	36¼	37	—	⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,764,500	Oct. 30, '09.	½	Q	36¼	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	36½	600
18¾	6	21	Jan. 15.	14¼	Nov. 9.	16¼	17¼		..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	16½	17½	16⅜	16½	16½	1,605
33¾	11¾	36½	Jan. 15.	28	Feb. 23.	32½	33	+	2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	31	34	31	32⅞	31½	8,570
36	12	39	June 7.	22⅝	Mar. 11.	34⅛	34½	+	1	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900			..	33	34⅞	32⅝	34¼	35¼	35,170
51⅝	24⅝	56¾	Aug. 9.	36½	Mar. 11.	50¼	50⅝	+	2⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	47⅝	51	47⅛	50½	49⅞	11,100
41	16	46	Aug. 2.	28½	Mar. 11.	41½	42¼	+	3	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	40	42⅝	40	42	40	2,100
89	59	94	Aug. 11.	80	Feb. 24.	87	88	—	½	**Federal Mining & Smelting** pf.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	88	88	88	88	82	235
100	73½	95	Aug. 3.	93	Aug. 3.	..	..		..	Federal Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	3,322,800	Nov. 1, '09.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	..	70
99	92⅜	108	Aug. 5.	98½	Jan. 6.	104	105		..	**General Chemical Co.** pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	99	175
162¾	111	172¾	Aug. 12.	150½	Feb. 23.	..	..	+	1¼	General Electric Co.	100	65,179,600	Oct. 15, '09.	2	Q	160¼	161	159⅝	160⅜	158	3,000
148¼	113⅜	157⅞	Aug. 12.	136⅜	Feb. 24.	142⅞	143¼	—	⅛	Great Northern pf.	100	209,950,400	Nov. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	143⅝	143⅝	142	143	143⅛	16,310
75⅛	48½	88½	Aug. 12.	65⅛	Mar. 12.	81¼	81¾	+	½	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	..	Sept. 15, '09.	$1	..	81¾	82⅛	79½	81¼	73½	10,600
40	20	88¾	Dec. 11.	39	Feb. 1.	88½	89	+	½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	Nov. 13, '09.	1	Q	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	34¾	300
104½	62	126	Aug. 14.	97	May 3.	..	124	+	4½	Hocking Valley tr. rcts.	100	3,214,800	July 13, '09.	2	SA	117	124	117	124	..	1,900
93	69	94½	June 11.	88	Apr. 27.	88½	90	+	⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 13, '09.	2	SA	90½	90½	90¼	90	92	100
96½	67	93	May 10.	73¼	Nov. 29.	80	88	+	3	Homestake Mining.	100	21,840,000	Nov. 26, '09.	50c	M	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	96¼	180
149¾	122½	162⅛	Aug. 12.	137	Feb. 23.	146¾	148	+	1¾	**Illinois Central.**	100	109,270,400	Sept. 1, '09.	3½	SA	146¼	147	146	146¾	147¾	1,700
20	6¾	25⅞	Dec. 8.	11⅝	Mar. 23.	24½	24¾	—	⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	93,262,100			..	24¾	25⅞	24	24½	17¼	115,685
49½	17⅛	63⅜	Dec. 8.	36¾	Mar. 23.	61¾	62	+	3¾	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	59	63⅝	57⅝	61¾	41⅝	98,550
67⅝	52	112½	Nov. 20.	62	Jan. 30.	109½	110	+	2	International Harvester.	100	60,000,000			..	108	110	107	110	65½	3,000
110¼	99	126½	Nov. 6.	109¼	Jan. 16.	125	125¼	+	1	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	124	125	124	125	108¾	900
13¾	8	19¼	Aug. 24.	9½	Mar. 13.	16	16¼	+	1	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900			..	1½	16⅝	14½	16	11⅞	5,450
65	47	69⅜	Aug. 3.	47¾	Mar. 18.	61	62	+	3⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 15, '09.	½	Q	58	61½	58	61½	57	5,090
39⅞	13	54½	Nov. 12.	33½	Feb. 25.	51	51½	+	⅝	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,782,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	5⅞	53	51⅝	51⅜	32	9,880
84½	65	91⅜	Sept. 20.	82¼	Jan. 30.	90	90½	+	⅞	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	89⅞	90½	89¾	90¾	82	1,450
32½	10	36	Apr. 15.	20¾	Nov. 27.	29⅝	29½	+	2	Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400			..	29¼	29¾	29	29½	31⅞	2,220
57	27½	62	Apr. 15.	48	Sept. 9.	55	55½	+	2½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	52	55	51	55	49	8,450
56	29	61	July 9.	50	May 28.	50	55	—	1	**Kanawha & Michigan** tr. rcts.	100	4,002,500			..	51	54	51	54	..	200
75½	57	82	Sept. 14.	74	Mar. 23.	80¼	81	+	½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	80¼	80½	80½	80½	74	100
42⅜	18	50¼	Aug. 18.	37	Feb. 23.	44	44¼	+	½	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000			..	43⅜	44½	42¾	44	37⅞	4,700
72⅛	46	75½	Aug. 18.	67⅞	Feb. 24.	70½	71¼	+	1	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '09.	1	Q	70	71¼	70	71¼	7½	825
10	3¾	11¾	Nov. 19.	5	Mar. 24.	8	10		..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,600,400			..	8	9½	8	9½	..	570
..	..	110½	Nov. 20.	104	June 25.	109	109¼	—	¾	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sept. 15, '09.	1½	SA	108¼	109½	108¼	109	..	13,100
26	12	29½	Aug. 2.	19½	Feb. 25.	26	27	+	2½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000			..	24½	27	24½	27	26	1,900
58	34	64⅞	June 14.	48	Jan. 23.	58	59		..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	57½	58	57	58	58	500
56⅜	30	71⅛	May 24.	59	Jan. 4.	65	67	+	1	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1896.	1	..	64½	65	64½	65	51	500
125¾	87¼	162½	Aug. 12.	121	Jan. 29.	152⅛	152¾	—	¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '09.	3	SA	151⅞	153	150½	152¾	123	4,600
78	52	95½	Nov. 18.	70	Jan. 21.	91¼	91⅜	+	⅛	**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,332,400	Oct. 1, '09.	1	Q	92½	93	91¼	91¾	74½	1,100
71

CHARTERED 1866.

Brooklyn Trust Company

177 Montague Street, 1205 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Cor. Wall St. & Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital $1,000,000
Undivided Profits, $2,208,113

OFFICERS:
Theodore F. Miller, President.
Samuel W. Boocock, Vice President.
Alexander M. White, Vice President.
David H. Lanman, Treasurer.
S. W. Husted, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas T. Barr, Theodore F. Miller
Samuel W. Boocock, Willis L. Ogden
George W. Chauncey, Joseph E. Owens
William N. Dykman, John J. Pierrepont
William Hester, Charles M. Pratt
Francis L. Hine, George G. Reynolds
William A. Jamison, Charles A. Schieren
David H. Lanman, Edward M. Shepard
Frank Lyman, J. H. Walbridge
Howard W. Maxwell, Alexander M. White
Willis D. Wood

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 NASSAU ST., New York. 33 LOMBARD ST London. E. C.
Capital.....$2,000,197
Surplus and undivided Profits.... 8,291,000

TIMBER AND COAL LAND
TIMBER AND COAL BONDS
We offer some high-grade British Columbia tracts of timber, both Crown Grant Land and Special License. Inquiries Invited.
O. D. JACKSON COMPANY, Inc.
30 Church Street, New York.

6% GOLD BONDS
Secured by 400% net assets. Endorsed by TRUSTEES, both corporate and individual. AN ASSURED INCOME FROM AN ASSURED SECURITY.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
Estab. 1896. | 489 5TH AV., New York.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1909. Bid.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1909. Asked.
Am. Cit. R.&L.	$10,761,163	1	V	July 1, 09	62	..
Do preferred	6,006,177	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	98¼	..
Albany So. 5s...	1,250,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	95	98
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,000,000	V	V	V	35	36¼
Do 6% cum. pf	2,500,000	V	V	V	82	83¼
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	V	V	V	24	27
Do preferred	750,000	V	V	V	43	..
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,650,000	V	V	V	86½	87½
Atl. Av. 5s, '31	2,241,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 09	98	101
Atlantic Cst. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '45.	920,000	V	V	V	85	...
Atlantic Sh. L. 4s, '20.....	1,500,000	V	V	V	..	60
Augusta R.&E. 5s	1,000,000	V	V	V	100	101
Aur., El. & Chi.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Oct. 9, 09	47½	48
Do preferred	3,100,000	1½	Q	Oct. 9, 09	90	92
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 09	99¾	100½
Do 1st rf 5s, '46	1,300,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	..	92¾
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	823,000	2½	S	Nov 1 09	97½	100
Bangor R. & E. 1st con. 5s, '35.	1,851,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	..
Binghamt'n Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31	1,000,000	V	V	V	..	101½
Birmingham R. & E. Co. 5s..	957,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	103	106
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	99½	101
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s, '24	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	102	104
B. B. & W. E. Gen. 5s, 1933.	250,000	2½	S	Oct. 1909	96	99
B'klyn C.R. ($10)	12,500,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1909	196	195
Buff. & L. Erie Trac. 5s.....	5,005,000	V	V	V	..	86
Buff. & Lock. Ry. 5s of '38..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100	101
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	106½	107½
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	102	103
Buff. & L. E. Tract. 5s, '36.	5,005,000	V	V	V	85	87
Buf. & Niag. F. E. L. & P. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	98	..
Cen. Crosstown 5s	600,000	3¾	Q	Oct., 1909	..	250
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov, 1909	..	95
Charleston Con. Ry. G & El ($50)	V	V	V	V	25	30
Do con 5s, '99	1,713,000	V	V	V	88½	90
C'sn City Ry. 1st 5s of '28..	780,000	2½	..	July, 1909	102	104
Chattan'ga Rys	2,000,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 09	80	81
Do 1st 5s, '56	2,171,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 09	98	99
Clev., Painsv. & East. 1st 5s, '16	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	93	100
Clevc. Ry. 5s, '12	2,128,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	99¼
Cleveland, El. & W. 5s.....	1,073,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	83	90
Columbia G. & E.	50,000,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 1st 5s, '27	14,080,500	2½	S	July 1, 09	69	71
Colum's, Newk'k & Z. 1st 5s...	1,250,000	5	A	Mar. 1909	95½	96½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
Do unstamp.	1,809,373	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	30	50
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan., 1909	80	90
Col. Sp. El. 5s.	V	V	V	V	..	100
Col. Sp.L.&P.5s	2,983,000	V	V	V	96	99
Coney Isl. & R.	2,000,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 09	70	90
Do 1st con. 4s	2,000,000	2	S	July 1, 09	78	85
Con. Gas, E.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	7,151,000	2¼	S	July, 1909	83½	85
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 09	76	77
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Dec., 1909	104½	105½
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	3,836,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	92	95
Dayton Ltg. 5s	2,235,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98½	98½
Detroit Ed'n 5s	8,284,009	2½	S	July 1, 09	99½	101½
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	97½	101
Do 5% sc., 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	45	50
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s '31.	1,127,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
East Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, '36.....	2,905,500	V	V	V	86	93
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,546,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Ed'n El. (L.Ang.) pf. stock.....	V	V	V	V	82½	83½
1st ref. 5s, '22	9,327,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	100	..
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	¾	Q	Apr., 1909	250	300
Elmira Water, L. & R. R. 1st mtg. 5s.....	V	V	V	V	100	103
Do con. 5s...	V	V	V	V	93	93½
El Paso El. 5s.	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1909	97½	100
42d St. & Gr. St.	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1909	200	220
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, '10	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1909	99½	100½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	75
Gd. Rap.-Musk. P. 1st 5s, '31.	2,013,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	98	100
Gd. Rapids Ry.	2,000,000	1	Q	Dec., 1909	115	117
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 2, 09	90	..
Do 1st 5s, '16	3,372,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	100	101½
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	V	V	V	93	96
Hamburg Ry. 4s	V	V	V	V	..	86
Helena R. & L.	561,000	V	V	.....	49	50
Do 5s cum. pf.	374,000	V	V	V	75	80
Do 5s of '25..	860,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	92	96
H. River Tun.: H. & M. R. R. 4½s, '57.....	57,000,000	2¼	S	Aug, 1909	85	86
N.Y. & N.J. 5s, '32	V	V	V	V	101	103
Ind. Un. Tract. Co. 1st 5s, '53.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	70	77
Int. Ry. of Buff. Buf. Div. con. 5s, 1931.....	4,706,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	107½	108½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	Oct., 1,09	107	108
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	July, 1909	99½	101
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100½	..
B. & N. F. Div. 1st 5s.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1909	105½	107
Inter. Trac. col. tr. 4s, '40....	17,955,000	2	S	July, 1909	68	69
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	Nov, 1909	78½	79
Kan. C. R.&L. pf	9,522,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1909	76½	78¼
Do 1st l.r.5s	9,220,000	2½	S	Nov 15,09	96¼	97
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	90	94
*Knoxville R. & L. Co. 5s....	1,932,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	94	98
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	824,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	105½	..
Leav'worth L. H. & P. 5s....	V	V	V	V	..	96
Little Rock R. & Elec. Co. 5s	.....	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	104
*Do 6s.....	365,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	106
Lock. & O. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	July, 1909	99	100
Memph. St. R. 5s	7,394,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99	100
Mil. L., H. & T. 1st 5s of '29..	5,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	..	105
Minn. Gen. El. 1st con. 5s, '33	5,486,000	2½	S	Jun, 1908	99½	101
Minn. St. Ry. 5s	4,208,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 09	104½	105¼
Mobile Elec. Co.	950,000	V	V	V	..	20
Do preferred.	500,000	V	V	V	..	85
Do 1st 5s, '46	1,355,000	1	S	July 1, 09	40	..
Nashv. R. & L.	4,000,000	1	S	July 1, 09	87	90
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	102	104
Do con. 5s..	4,954,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	92	95
Do ref. 5s...	1,785,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	99	101½
Nassau L. & P. 5s	547,000	2½	S	.....	..	..
N. News & O. P. R. & El. 5s, '41	1,700,000	2½	S	V	93½	95
Ninth Avenue.	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1909	160	170
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	100,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	100	103
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	15,000,000	2	S	May, 1909	79½	80½
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	V	V	V	99½	101
Okla. G. & El.	700,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 09	87	91
Do 7% cum. pf	1,000,000	V	V	V	95	98
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,533,000	2½	S	July, 1909	98½	100
O. & C. B. St. R. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,616,000	2½	S	July, 1909	98	100
Omaha El. L. & P. 1st g. 5s, '33	1,143,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry..	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	96½	98
Pacific Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '42.	2,350,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	102
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	6,724,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '10..	1,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99⅞	100⅛
Port. Gen. El. 5s	6,056,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	101	103
Pub. Ser. Corp.	18,461,200	1	Q	Jun 30, 09	123	125
Do certs.....	19,730,570	2	S	Sep 31, 09	100	100¾
Pug. Sd. E. R..	3,500,000	..	..	.....	38	40
Do preferred.	3,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	86	88
Do 1st c.5s, '32.	4,179,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	95	98
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	1	Q	Jun, 1909	105	110
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 1, 09	93	96
††Do c. 5s, '30.	3,000,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	105	106½
††Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	102	..
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	101	103
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	700,000	1¼	Q	Jun, 1909	87	91
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun, 1909	95	98
Do 1st 5s, '39.	1,650,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 09	97	99
Sayan. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	July, 1909	79	81
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	1,022,000	2½	S	July, 1909	101½	102½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	4,500,000	V	V	V	55	..
Do pf., ($50).	1,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	102½	125
Do 1st 5s, '32	900,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100¼	101½
Do con. 5s..	1,100,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100¼	101½
Seabeach 1st 4s	650,000	2	S	Au. 31, 09	75	85
Seattle Elec....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 10	116	117
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 09	103	104
Do 1st 5s, '30.	4,565,000	2½	S	Aug, 1909	104	105
Seat. Ltg. 5s, '44	2,003,000	2½	S	Sep, 1909	100	101
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25.....	1,982,000	2½	S	Jun, 1909	100	101½
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 4, 09	18	22
Do 1st con. 5s	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 09	70	75
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1908	96	100
Do deb. 5s, '09	216,000	1½	S	July, 1908	75	80
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	.....	110	118
S. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1909	60	85
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	88	92
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s	3,941,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	98	100
Springfield R. & L. 5s.....	2,700,000	2½	S	Jun 1, 09	96	97½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1909	103	106
Syracuse R. T. Do preferred	2,750,000	3	..	Feb., 1909	69	..
Do gen. 5s '46	1,250,000	1½	Q	July, 1909	103	..
Tampa Elec. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	Sep., 1909	102	103
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	600,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar. 5s, '98	300,000	2½	S	V	50	90
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1998...	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	..	75
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	Jan., 1908	200	250
Tri-City R. &L.	9,000,000	V	V	V	25	28
Do preferred	2,826,000	6	A	V	91	95
United E. L. & P. (Balt.) 1st 4½s, '29.....	4,500,000	..	S	Nov 1, 09	93½	96
Union Ry. 5s..	2,000,000	2	S	Aug, 1909	100¼	101½
Un. G. & El. of N. J. 5s.....	.....	V	V	V	..	100
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	7,542,000	2½	S	July, 1909	91	93
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,410,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 09	97½	98
Do stock....	1,500,000	1	S	Jan. 2, 10	58	60
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	V	V	V	V	64	66
Wash. R. & L. Do preferred	6,500,000	..	..	.....	40½	43
††Do gen. 4s	8,392,300	2	S	Nov, 1909	86	88
W'chest. El. 5s	500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	60	75
West'n Power..	12,000,000	V	V	V	37½	39
Do 6% cum. pf	5,100,000	V	V	V	58	59
West Side R. 5s	V	V	V	V	99	102
Yonkers Ry. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1909	85	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1909. Bid.	Quotation Dec. 11, 1909. Asked.
Alaska Packers	$5,750,000	¾	M	Sep 30, 05	83	..
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Dec. 20, 09	218	225
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 09	104	107
Am. Malt, 6s...	3,893,000	3	S	Nov, 1909	101	105
Am. Screw..	3,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	162	165
Am. Shipbuild'g	7,000,000	1	Q	Sep., 1909	63½	65
Do preferred	7,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1909	108	110¼
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 09	43	47
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 09	98	102
Am. Un. Telph. (H'sb'g) 5s, '57	25,000,000	V	V	V	47½	51
Am. Writ. Pap	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	S	Oct. 1, 09	25	26
Do 1st 5s, '19	17,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Assoc.-Oil.....	40,000,000	1½	V	Mar 1, 07	50½	50¾
Babcock & Wilcox, stk.....	15,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36.	2,000,000	V	V	V	90	97
Bliss & Co. ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	135	145
Do pf. ($50).	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	130	140
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34.	413,000	V	V	V	70	85
Do 5s of '36.	780,000	V	V	V	50	60
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 14, 09	117	120
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 09	105	109
Case, Th. Mach. 1st 5s.....	3,200,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 09	99	100
Celluloid	5,925,000	‡3½	Q	Dec 31, 09	130	135
Cen. Coal & Coke	5,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	86	87
Do preferred.	1,875,000	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 09	85	86
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,150	½	S	V	6	7
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 09	53	60
Cent. Fdy.....	6,650,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Cent. Fdy. pf..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Cent. Fdy. 6s..	3,860,500	3	S	Nov, 1909	67	70
Cen. Un. Telph.	5,450,927	1	Q	Apr., 1896	35	38
Do 1st 6s.....	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	102½	104
Do 5s of '99..	3,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	98	100
Chesab'gh Mfg.	500,000	10	Q	Sep 15, 09	570	600
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 07	36	38
Chic. Subw. 5s.	15,600,000	2½	S	V	30	40
Clev'd Furnace	1,000,000	V	V	V	165	210
Col. & Hocking C. & I. pf.....	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 09	80	95
Do 5s of '17..	691,000	2½	S	July, 1909	89	95
Do 6s of '56.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1909	100	104
Con. Coal 4½s, '34	4,675,000	V	V	V	95½	..
Con. Ry., Ltg. & Refrig.....	22,000,000	V	V	V	½	1½
Con. Rub. Tire.	5,149,500	..	..	.....	2	4
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1909	10	20
Do deb. 4s....	3,865,000	3½	..	Apr. 1, 09	25	35
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	3,500,000	V	V	V	9	12
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 5s, '31.....	2,270,000	V	V	V	47	50
Cudahy Pkg. 5s,	4,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	99	100
Cumberland Tel. & Tel.....	20,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	146½	148
Cuyah'a Tel. Co (Overl'd) 1st 5s	3,500,000	V	V	V	75¾	76
Delores Mines..	£329,965	4½	Q	Nov 24, 09	6½	7¼
Du P. de N. P..	$25,000,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 09	127½	129
Do preferred	14,748,003	1¼	Q	Jan 25, 09	87½	90
Do db. 4½s, '36	16,000,000	2¼	S	Dec. 1, 09	88	88¾
Empire Steel...	2,500,000	3	S	July 1, 09	15	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 09	70	80
Eagle Wh. L. pf.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct., 1909	102½	105
Fair. Coal 5s, '31	5,320,000	2½	S	July, 1909	95	97
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) or 1922	2,500,000	V	V	V	65	68
Gt. Lakes Tow.	1,675,000	V	V	V	1½	24
Do preferred	1,952,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 09	94	95
Hav. Tobacco..	30,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
HomeTel. & Tel. (Los Ang.) pf.	2,795,000	1¼	Q	Aug 10, 09	59¾	61
Ind. Nat. G. & O. 5s.....	6,000,000	V	V	V	92	93½
Int. Ed. Pub. Co. Do preferred.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	26	35
Int. Nickel	3,000,000	1¾	Q	V	80	84
Int. Nickel pf..	8,822,652	1¼	Q	Dec. 1, 09	150	154
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	Nov 1, 09	91½	93
Do 5s.....	V	V	V	V	93	94
Internat. Salt..	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	5	8
Do 1st 5s....	7,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 09	46	48½
Internat. Txtbk	6,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1909	138½	140
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	1,750,000	V	V	V	..	70
Kan. City Home Teleph. 5s, '23	2,978,700	2½	S	July 2, 09	87	88½
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25...	1,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 09	85	87½
K. C. Stocky'ds	9,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 09	100	101
Kinloch Tel. (St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	V	V	V	..	108
Lackaw. Steel..	35,000,000	..	..	.....	63½	65½
Lan. M'type ($20)	4,908,060	1½	Q	Dec 30, 10	17½	19
Lib. Bur. pf. A	V	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	x113½	x118
Do B.....	V	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	x113½	x115½
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2⅝
Mergenthaler ..	50,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 09	217	223
Mex. Petrol....	27,521,500	V	V	V	26⅜	28
Do preferred	11,636,800	2-3	M	V	68⅛	69½
Nev. C.Cop. ($5)	5,756,000	..	..	.....	27	27¼
N. Falls Hyd. & Mfg. 5s of 1917	1,200,000	2½	S	July, 1909	100	100½
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	V	V	V	100	102
Do stock....	4,180,700	V	V	V	62	64
O'gara Coal 5s..	2,744,000	2½	S	V	78	81½
Ontario Pow. 5s	4,913,000	2½	..	Aug, 1909	94½	96½
Otis Elevator..	6,375,300	1½	S	Oct 15, 09	55	58
Do preferred	6,310,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 09	96	100
Paint Creek Colls. 5s.....	2,903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	65	75
Penn. Coal & C. 5s, '53.....	5,854,500	2½	S	V	30	37
Penn. C. Bwg. 6s	2,300,000	V	V	V	55	60
Poc. Con. Col. Inc. 5s of '57.	3,237,300	2½	S	July 1, 09	87	89
Proc. & Gamble Do preferred	9,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15,09	450	465
Royal Bak.....	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15,09	185	200
Do preferred	10,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 31, 09	110	118
Safety Car Heat & Lighting...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 09	108	111
Singer Mfg.....	9,862,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 09	134	136
Stand. Coupler.	30,000,000	10	..	V	480	500
Do preferred	1,200,000	2½	S	Jun 29, 07	20	25
Stand. Milling..	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 09	100	110
Do preferred	4,600,000	V	V	V	15	18
Do 1st 5s.....	6,900,000	1½	V	Oct 30, 09	52	56
Standard Oil....	3,537,000	2½	S	Nov, 1909	83	86
Studeb'kr Bros. 1st mtg. 5s...	100,000,000	$10	Q	Dec 15, 09	650	660
Temple Iron 4s	.....	2½	S	July, 1909	98	100
Texas (Oil) Co.	705,000	2	S	July, 1909	103	104½
Do conv. 6s.	12,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 09	210	215
Tintic Co. ($5).	6,000,000	3	S	July 1, 09	133½	135
Tren. Potteries.	3,000,000	5	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred	1,750,000	5	..	Feb., 1893	5	8
Twin C'y Telp. 5s	1,250,000	1	..	Oct 25, 09	52	60
Union Oil	1,000,000	V	V	V	92½	97
Un. Typewriter	23,982,200	½	..	Oct 20, 09	103¼	104
Do 1st pf....	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	66	69
Do 2d pf....	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 09	112	114
Unit. Banknote Corp., ($50)...	4,105,900	4	S	Oct. 1, 09	112	115
Do pf., ($50).	5,000,000	1	Q	Au. 16, 09	51	54
Unit. T. & T. 5s	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 3, 10	51	54
U. S. Tel. Co. (Clev.) 1st 5s..	1,937,000	V	V	V	52	62
W. N. Y. Water	V	V	V	V	..	75
Worth'n H.R. pf	5,000,000	..	..	.....	10½	11½
**New stock.	2,000,000	3½	S	Nov 1, 09	108	112

a Dividend on former capital of $1,000,000.

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Amer. Surety...	$2,500,000	35	Q	Dec 31, 09	215	218
Astor Trust ...	1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 09	350	365
Bankers' Trust.	3,000,000	24	Q	Sep 30, 09	600	635
**Bd. & Mg. Guar	5,000,000	3	S	Nov 15,09	270	275
Broadway Tr..	700,000	3	S

SAYS COMMISSION HAMPERS RAILROADS

President of the Lehigh Valley Thinks the Public Service Board a Detriment to Development.

DO MORE THAN REGULATE

Tells Petitioners for New Lines Up-State That Capital Would Be Hard to Find Under Management by the Commission.

The possibility of competition with the New York Central in the northern counties of New York State, in the opinion of President E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, is hampered, if not prohibited, by the power possessed by the Public Service Commission to interfere in administrative affairs, thereby making new railroad enterprises unattractive to capital. President Thomas expressed this criticism of the effect of the Public Service Commission's activities last week in replying to an invitation from leading business men in territory which his load is strategically well placed to invade, petitioning the Lehigh Valley to build extensions which would compete with the New York Central. From a railroad point of view, President Thomas admitted that the proposition to develop the territory adjacent on the north was attractive to him.

This attitude toward the State body, which owes its existence to the belief that it would safeguard public interest and foster the very sort of relief which the up-State business men are seeking, the President bases on the effect on investors of regulations which make profits precarious. The delegation of twenty-five business men which came to New York last Friday represented Ogdensburg, Watertown, Beaver Falls, Copenhagen and adjacent cities, and was armed with facts and figures to show the possibilities of development in the northern counties, and how full and rapid development was impossible while there was only one road to supply all the freight and passenger service. They laid before President Thomas the statistics of natural water power, agricultural productions, manufacturing, and trade with Canada.

"With only the New York Central to depend upon for transportation," the spokesman said, "the proper development of our region is thwarted. We want to urge you, and the Directors of the Lehigh Valley, to extend your lines northward. It will be of mutual benefit—it will help us, and we believe it will pay you. Northern New York has remarkable resources, and the company that builds there will share in the prosperity that is sure to follow new railroad construction."

President Thomas called the attention of the delegation to the fact that no railroad had been constructed in this State since the Public Service Commission was established.

"We have no quarrel with the commission, either personally or officially," said Mr. Thomas, "but it is a fact that that body and the law under which it operates tend to keep investors from assisting in railroad construction. Investors will not put their money into any venture where they are sure not to make over 5 or 6 per cent., and where they are more likely to get a much smaller return or none at all. It is too easy for them to find more inviting fields for their capital."

He said he knew the possibilities in the field and that faith in its development was justified, saying that the proposition was a very attractive one in many respects.

"While we could not hope to derive any considerable part of the passenger traffic from that region," he said, "we could probably develop a considerable freight traffic. We need an extension in your direction to market our anthracite coal, and in return we could carry the valuable agricultural products of your region down into the anthracite region and Philadelphia, which need your products just as you need our anthracite coal.

"Moreover, I feel sure that, with proper encouragement, your manufactured products will eventually be a great source of freight revenue. I have had occasion to notice how Switzerland, from being an almost exclusively agricultural country, has now becomes a manufacturing country through the conversion of its wonderful water power into electricity. Your situation is similar to that of the Swiss. You have an invaluable asset in your water power, for cheap and plentiful water power is the cornerstone of manufacturing success.

"The extension that you ask will entail an outlay of at least $2,500,000. You know, of course, that any investor who puts his money into it must be first assured that the capital invested will earn a fair income. The burden of the cost of this new road cannot be put upon the shoulders of the parent company.

"This is where the rub comes. Unfortunately, as I have said, capital is not tempted into railroad building these days. It is not that capital fears proper regulation, for it does not. Regulation has been supplanted by administration, and we now have the Federal and State Governments not only regulating but managing the railroads.

"These commissions, no doubt with the best intentions, are confusing and complicating the work of railroad management in this country. The men who run American railroads have built up a system which transports a ton of freight a mile at a smaller cost than in any other country in the world. The result is proof enough of the ability of the men who have brought it about. There have been many mistakes and occasional deviations from the narrow path of uprightness, as there are in every business; if there had not been, the only suitable place for the railroad manager of this country would be in a land where man's only transportation is by means of wings.

"I shall be pleased to put your petition before our board, and will see that it is acquainted with the advantages which you claim would follow the extension. Your plan will receive most thoughtful consideration."

STANDARD OIL AFTER WIRES?

Continental Telephone and Telegraph Said to be Backed by Its Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—An official of the Pittsburg & Allegheny Telephone Company, which concern is independent of the Bell interests, is authority for the statement that the Continental Telephone and Telegraph Company, chartered in New Jersey with a capital of $50,000,000, is backed by officials of the Standard Oil Company.

It is also said that the Continental was organized for the purpose of fighting the Western Union-Bell consolidation, and that the Postal Telegraph Company is in some way interested in the Continental Company. The company will control all telephone lines from Newburg, N. Y., to St. Louis, which are independent of the Bell Company.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Old iron plates taken from the sides of an American vessel dry docked in a Canadian port for repairs cannot be entered free of duty when brought back to this country, according to a decision made by the Board of United States General Appraisers in a protest case filed by George S. Bush & Co.

It appears that the steamship Northwestern, said to be an American vessel, formerly known as the Orizaba, was wrecked on the coast of Alaska in 1907. After having undergone temporary repairs it was taken to the Dominion Government dry dock in British Columbia, where the vessel was permanently put in order. The plates, the subject of controversy, were the damaged plates stripped from the vessel in making the permanent repairs. The importers objected to the action of the United States authorities in exacting a duty of $4 per ton on the plates as "scrap iron." Instead, the importers alleged that the plates should have been admitted free of duty as American goods returned without having been improved in value or condition.

In overruling the contention, General Appraiser Fischer says in part: "There is no proof before us tending to show where the vessel was built, or that the material used in building it was of American origin, or that even if of American origin such material was not improved in value or condition after leaving the United States. The fact that the vessel's name had been changed from the Orizaba to the Northwestern might indicate that the vessel was of foreign construction and that it had been given American registry."

The Weekly Financial Review.

To-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW has an interesting account of the Pacific steamship lines which the Steel Corporation has established to use in its Oriental trade. These lines do a regular transportation business and advertise in New York, but are not generally known to belong to the Steel Corporation, which makes no mention of them in its reports.

The decision of the Court of Appeals against the Public Service Commission in the Delaware & Hudson case is printed, except for the court's summary of the history of the case, in full. The plea of the railroads that they must put up rates if compelled to increase wages is analyzed, the proportion of the additional amounts of expenses and the earnings being figured out to show the average increase in rates required to meet the wage addition.

OF VALUE TO INVESTORS.

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review gives a careful analysis of financial conditions, news of the crops, and the general business situation, with the standard figures of the visible supply of wheat and cotton. Information about corporations and banks and concise articles and correspondence from all great monetary centres. Stock and bond quotations and prices of outside securities.—Adv.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended December 11, $24,983,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	92	92⅜	92	92⅜	6
Albany and Susquehanna 3½s	100¼	100¼	100	100	35
Allis-Chalmers 5s	84⅛	85	84⅝	84⅞	128
American Agricultural Chemical con. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101⅞	43
American Cotton Oil 4½s	98	98	98	98	4
American Hide & Leather 6s	101¾	102	101¾	102	70
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	104½	105⅞	103¼	105½	1,286
American Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
American Tobacco 4s	78¾	78½	78¼	78¼	77
American Tobacco 6s	106	106¾	106	106¾	55
Armour 4½s	93¾	94⅞	93⅝	94⅛	136
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe gen. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅜	100	137
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	94¼	94⅜	94⅛	94¼	9
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	21½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s, stamped	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	338
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 5s	120¼	122¼	120¼	122	535
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe conv. 4s	120¼	122⅛	120¼	121¾	50
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe, Trans. S. L. 4s	94	94	93⅞	93⅞	18
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	73
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	89¾	90	89¼	90	
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	98⅞	99½	98⅞	99½	43
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	93¼	93¼	92⅞	93	23
Balt. & Ohio, Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	25
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & West Va. 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	18
Bethlehem Steel 5s	89	90	83	89¾	118
Broadway & 7th Avenue con. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	103½	103½	102½	102¾	46
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107⅝	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	87½	88⅛	86¾	87	687
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	104½	105	104½	105	4
Buffalo Gas 5s	66	66	66	66	1
Canada Southern 1st ext. 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104¾	11
Central Branch Railway 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	17
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	4
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s sta	89½	89½	89½	89½	3
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s t. r	89½	89½	89½	89½	2
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	86	86	86	86	27
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s t. r	86	86	86	86	15
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s tr. r	86	86	86	86	1
Central Leather 5s	98⅞	98⅞	98	98⅝	71
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	125	125	125	125	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	96⅞	97	96¾	96¾	102½
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88¾	88¾	88⅝	88⅝	16
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	113⅜	113½	113	113½	24
Chesapeake & Ohio fund. 5s	104	104½	103½	103⅝	25
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	103¼	103½	102¾	103	42
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73½	74	73½	74	33
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Chi. Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	89½	90	89½	89½	83
Chi., Bur. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	6
Chi., Bur. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Chi., Bur. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	4
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s	95⅞	96⅛	95⅝	96	266
Chi., Bur. & Q. joint 4s reg	95½	95⅝	95½	95⅝	11
Chi., Bur. & Q. gen. 4s	99	99⅜	99	99⅛	66
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois ref. 4s	85	85½	85	85½	20
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul 4s, 1934	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	30
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 3½s, Series B	89⅞	89½	89⅛	89⅛	80
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., P. & W. 5s	108	108½	108	108½	14
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	89⅞	90	89⅞	89⅞	66
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	91⅛	91⅜	91	91¼	201
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80½	81	80½	80¾	2,898
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102¼	498
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	3
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	1
Chicago & West Indiana gen. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	9
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., S. & C. 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Colorado Industrial 5s	83½	84½	83½	84½	12
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	81	81¼	81	81	33
Colorado & Southern 4s	97¼	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	14
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	61
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	10
Corn Products ref. 5s, 1934	96¼	96¼	96	96	11
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	100⅜	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	2
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	101½	102⅜	101½	102¼	38
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	93⅜	94¼	93½	94¼	82
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	96	96⅜	96	96½	15
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74½	74½	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 7s	35	35	35	35	1
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	92	92¾	92	92¾	3
Distillers' Securities 5s	74⅞	74⅞	74½	74½	49
Duluth, Missouri & Northern gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Edison El. Ill. of New York 1st con. 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	84¼	86	84¼	86	26
Erie 1st consol 7s	121	121	121	121	1
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	80½	82	80½	81¾	147
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	71⅜	73¼	71⅜	73¼	211
Erie, Pennsylvania col. 4s	83	86½	83	86	57
Erie gen. 4s	75¾	76	75¾	76	6
Fort Worth & Denver City 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	22
General Electric 1½s	82	83	83	83	1
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	147½	149	147½	148¼	14
Green Bay & Western deb. A	84	84	84	84	1
Green Bay & Western deb. B	19½	20½	17	20¼	512
Hocking Valley 4½s	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	7
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Illinois Central ref. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	20
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Interborough Rapid Transit conv. 6s	103	103½	103	103¼	39
Interborough Rapid Transit 5s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103⅛	52
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	83⅞	84⅝	83⅝	84⅛	2,497
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	9
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s, tr. r.	106½	106½	106¼	106½	47
International Steam Pump 5s	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	4
International Navigation 5s	83¾	87	83½	83½	5
International Paper 6s	104	104	103½	103½	10
International Paper conv. 5s	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	75½	76¾	75½	76¾	20
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105½	106¼	105½	105½	14
Irrigation Works & Dev. Agr. 4½s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	14
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Memphis 6s	117½	118⅛	117½	118⅛	2
Kansas City, Ft. S. & Memphis 4s	83	83	82¼	82¾	23
Kansas City Southern 3s, temp. ctfs	73½	74	73½	73¾	12
Kansas City Southern 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	45
Keystone Telephone 5s	86	86	86	86	2
Kings County Elevated 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Kings County Elevated 4s sta	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	28
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	2
Laclede Gas ref. & ext. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	34
Lackawanna Steel 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	99⅜	28
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94¾	95	94¾	95	73
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	94¼	94	94	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. 4½s	100	100	100	100	9
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Long Island gen. 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Long Island ref. 4s	98	98	98	93	76
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾	7
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	116¾	117	116¾	117	
Manhattan con. 4s, tax exempt	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Manhattan consol. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	71¼	71¼	70⅞	71⅛	59
Mexican Central con. 4s	95	95	95	95	11
Mexican Central 2d inc. 5s	24	24	24	24	
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 5s	80	80	80	80	
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 5s, tr. r	79	80¾	79	80¾	
Metropolitan Street Ry. ref. 4s, tr. r. sta	53	53	52	52	
Michigan Central 4s reg	98	98	98	98	
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie consol. 4s	99½	99¼	99¼	99½	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99⅝	99¾	99¼	99½	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86	86½	86	86½	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ref. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼	
Missouri, Kansas & Texas s. f. 4½s	90¼	91	90	91	
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	111⅜	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	
Missouri Pacific 4s	81	81½	81	81¼	
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	102	102	102	102	
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	109	109	108⅜	108⅜	4
Nassau Electric Railroad 4s	79¾	81	79¾	81	
National Railroad of Mexico consol. 4s	84	84	84	84	
National Rys. of Mexico gen. 4s	88	88	88	88	
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	94	94½	94	94⅛	
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	114	115	114	114	10
Newport News Shipbuilding & D. D. 5s	95	95	95	95	
New York Central gen. 3½s	91⅛	91½	91⅛	91¼	
New York Central deb. 4s	95¾	95⅞	95½	95⅝	
New York Central, Lake Sh. coll. 3½s	80¼	81	80⅛	80¾	
New York Central, Lake Sh. col. 3½s reg.	79	79	79	79	
New York Central equipt. 5s, 1913	101⅜	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 4s	99⅜	100	99½	99⅞	
New York Dock 4s	94	94	94	94	
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s	102⅜	102½	102¼	102½	
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. 4s	83½	83½	83	83	
N. Y., Lack. & Western const. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	
N. Y., Lack. & Western term. & imp. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	99⅜	100	99¼	99⅜	
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	135	135	133	134½	
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	97	97	96¾	97	22
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98¼	98½	98	98	23½
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	100	102⅞	99⅝	102½	1,243
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅛	103½	102¾	102¾	58½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102	102	102	102	2
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	72¾	73½	72¾	72⅞	16
Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	97	97	97	97	16
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	93½	93⅞	93½	93½	17
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	1
Pacific Tel. & Tel. col. 5s	99⅜	99⅝	99½	99⅝	113
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	3
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s reg	103	103	103	103	2
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	19
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	99⅜	100⅜	99⅝	100⅛	89
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	96	96½	95⅝	96¼	451½
Pennsylvania 3½s, 1944	91	91	91	91	3
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s, tr. r	97¼	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	3
People's Gas of Chicago ref 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	36
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	93	93	93	93	2
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	63	63	63	63	13
Railway Steel Springs 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Reading gen. 4s	99½	100	99⅜	99¾	105
Reading gen. 4s reg	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	6
Republic Iron & Steel 5s	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102½	14
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	93	93	92¼	92¼	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	7
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	2
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South., R. & G. 4s	88	88	87½	87½	9
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. gen. 5s	109	109	109	109	10
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gen. 5s	89½	89¼	89	89¼	313
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	84¾	85⅜	84¾	85⅜	92
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	79	80⅜	78⅞	78⅞	387
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	93	93½	93	93½	14
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	106	106	106	106	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	99	99	99	99	2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87½	87½	87½	87⅛	19
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84¼	84½	84¼	84¼	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Southern Pacific conv. 4s	102⅛	103¼	102⅜	103¼	934
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	90½	90⅜	90½	90¼	91
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅜	146
Southern Railway 1st 5s	110½	111¼	110¼	111	113
Southern Railway dev. & gen. 4s	80½	81⅝	80½	81¼	368
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	90	90	89	89	13
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	103¾	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	11
Third Avenue con. 4s	69½	70	69¼	69⅞	90
Third Avenue con. 4s, tr. r., stamped	69⅛	69⅞	68¼	68½	1,039
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79⅝	80	79⅝	79⅝	20
Underground El. Ry. of London 4½s	82	82	81½	81½	8
Underground El. Rys. of London inc. 6s	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼	130
Union Pacific conv. 4s	115⅝	116⅛	114½	116	1,092
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s	98	98	97½	97⅞	96
United States Rubber s. f. 6s	104½	104¼	104⅛	104¼	7
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	74½	74½	74	74	4
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	105	105⅝	104⅞	105⅜	832
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s reg	104¼	106¼	104⅝	106¼	1
Vandalia consol. 4s, Series B	99	99	99	99	4
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 1st 5s	97¼	99¼	97	98⅛	84
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	5
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	76½	76½	75¾	76½	1,014
Wabash 2d 5s	102	102	101½	101½	24
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	5
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	48½	48½	48½	48½	10
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, tr. r	48½	49¼	48	49	66
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	9	9⅝	9	9⅜	12
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s, tr. r	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	107
Western Maryland 4s	83⅞	84¼	83⅜	84¼	60
Western Maryland conv. 4s, tr.	67½	69	67½	69	58
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. s. f. 5s	94⅜	94⅝	93⅞	94¼	51
Western Union conv. 4s, Series A	101	102	101	102	50
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	21
West Shore 4s reg	100	100	100	100	19½
Wheeling & Lake Erie con. 4s	86	87	86	87	10
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94½

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Brick house, 9 rooms, steam heat; all improvements; two blocks from subway and Jerome Ave. cars. 1861 Morris Ave., 175th St.

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Let us show you how we can increase the rental income of your buildings.
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Call attention to the fact that we have a full 4-story house, 23 feet wide, for $38,500. This house is elegant in all its details and is located close to Central Park West, and could not be duplicated for $50,000. Easiest kind of terms can be had. Owner anxious to leave the city.
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Expert in the management of business buildings and apartment houses; 28 years' experience.
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$250—JAMAICA HOUSE—$250
$250 down, balance as rent, buys new 7, 8 or 10 room house; oak floors and trim; tiled bath; best neighborhood.
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Farms at farmer's prices everywhere in Jersey; special bargains. Osgoodby, 50 Church St., N. Y.

Acreage, farms, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargains list mailed. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
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Large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations.
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Plenty of Steam Heat NOW
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60TH ST., 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept parlor, bedroom, bath; formerly $60, now $45 monthly; restaurant.

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Private house, 8 rooms; steam heat; new; rent $40. Apply on premises, or Aldhous & Co., 2,339 Seventh Ave.

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Lowest prices in New York are asked for space in these
TWO DESIRABLE LOFT BUILDINGS.
With increasing prosperity it will be difficult to obtain loft space at any price a short time hence. INVESTIGATE! I
For any business. Light every side.
204 to 208 East 27th St., near 3d Av.
Running through to 26th St.
Entrance two streets; elevator, power.
Less than 30c. per sq. ft.

FINE LOFTS, $45 UP.

369 3d Av., near 27th St.
Seven stories; store, with basement; 2,000 sq. ft. loft space on each floor.
Large show windows (good for advertising) on 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, facing 3d Av. "L"; electric elevator, steam heat; entirely remodelled.
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NEAR FIFTH AV.
New fireproof building; good front and side light; steam heat, gas and electric light; separate freight and passenger elevators.
SHOW ROOMS
Suitable for lace, hosiery or high-grade cloak houses, light manufacturing.
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LARGE DOUBLE STORE and
Basement at 369 3d Ave., (near 27th St.) Store, 85 feet deep; basement, 100 ft. deep. Vaulted sidewalk; rent $1,800.

STORE AND BASEMENT
at 371 3d Av., (near 27th St.); forms an "L" with 3d Av. and 27th St. entrances. Combines 2,000 ft. store and 1,000 ft. basement. Entirely remodelled; fine show windows; steam heat; $600, 27th St. side; $1,200, 3d Av. side.

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Size 75x100,
Total Area 50,000 Feet
SUITABLE ANY BUSINESS.
Now occupied by National Cash Register Co.
CLOSE TO FREIGHT DEPOTS OF ALL RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.
POSSESSION MAY 1, 1910
Your own brokers, or particulars
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LOFTS 25 x 100 50 x 100
OFFICES $120 per year up.
530-534 BROADWAY,
NORTHEAST CORNER SPRING ST.

STORE and BASEMENT
25x92,
OFFICES Large and Small
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W. S. NORTON, Agent.
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60x100,
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Exceptionally light; concession to right party. Free rent to February 1st, 1910. Inquire on premises,

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Stores, Lofts, Buildings

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810 BROADWAY.

Facing 11th Street.
LOFT 25x117
All modern improvements. Light on all sides.
FREDERICK A. BOOTH, 860 B'WAY.

Two adjoining buildings to let on Beekman Street, near South St.; size 20x25 each; rent $850 each; possession at once; suitable for any business; have just been put in perfect order.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Lofts, store, 28 West 15th, 25x100; fine light; cheap rent. Gray, 146 5th Av.

At 42 East 23d St.; exceptional light; at Subway entrance; front of first loft; 25x60; rent, $90. Goodale & Son, 12 West 27th St.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

133D STREET, 314 WEST,

Corner St. Nicholas Av.—Seven very desirable rooms and bath, $35 to $40. Apply on premises.
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ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
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RENTS $50 TO $70.

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238 West 129th St., five rooms, bath, electric elevator; steam heat; every convenience. Janitor, or H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

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Sunny 5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light; near Morningside Park and "El" express station. 309 West 116th St.

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New high class apartment; two 7 rooms left; outside; $53-$55.

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between Broadway and Central Park.—Wide single Flat, seven large rooms. 30 West 65th.

Beautiful six-room apartment, five windows overlooking Hudson, to let, $70 a month. Apartment 81, Imperial Arms, 610 Riverside Drive.

To sublet at a sacrifice, one seven-room and bath apartment; main floor. Apartment 1E, Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

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Beautiful French poodles, pure white; puppies; price reasonable. Samuel, 204 East 83d St., third floor.

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Factory direct to buyer means large saving.
We offer you most excellent chance to now secure nearly new instrument at lowest price.
Special easy terms before Xmas holidays.
EXTRA FINE VALUES
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LURCH	$85	APOLLO	$280
ERHARDT	95	CECELIAN	315
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Outside Players—Apollo, Angelus, Cecelian, $40 upward. Each one a big bargain.
Squares and Organs at prices next to nothing.
We will be pleased to soon have your visit.
Efficient service and best attention always.
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

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105 E. 14th St. & 24 W. 125th St.
Exceptional bargains for the holidays. New uprights, $150; $5 monthly. Steinway, Sohmer bargains. Self-playing pianos, $400 upward. Installments. OPEN EVENINGS.

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SPECIAL XMAS SALE
Large stock beautiful Upright Pianos, Special for Holidays, Terms to suit. $110
Buy direct from manufacturers. $125
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128 West 42d, near B'way, N. Y.
Pianos for every purpose and every purse; player pianos with free music roll exchange; many fine bargains in used pianos $100 up; very easy terms; the Pease name for 65 years has guaranteed fair dealing; Renting—Exchanging; Write for catalog.
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sold at factory prices or easy payments. Players, self-playing pianos. Open evenings. 1518 Third Av., near 86th St., Manhattan. 2,929 Third Av., near 151st St., Bronx.

Christmas Bargains—Gabler upright, $125; $4 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

STEINWAY upright and baby grand pianos for sale cheap 35 West 14th St.

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$80 Steinway Sons, $3 monthly; open evenings. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn.

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LAKEWOOD

Among the Pines of New Jersey
Season October to June.
Offers exceptional attractions for the enjoyment of outdoor life. Ideal conditions for motoring.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN. A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
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NOW OPEN. FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
These hotels are favorably known for their standard of excellence.
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C. PALMER CLEAVER, Prop.
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American and European plans. No extra charge for sea or fresh water baths. Special Winter rates now in effect.
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Directly on the Ocean Front.
Sea water baths. Open all the year.
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350 BRANCHES IN ALL LEADING CITIES.
Lessons at School or Residence, Day and Evenings. Teachers Sent to Neighboring Places.
SUPERIOR NATIVE TEACHERS.
Free Conversation Circles and Pronunciation Courses.
TRIAL LESSON FREE.

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961 Madison Av., Near 75th Street;
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Languages taught in classes or privately.

French lady, Parisian diploma, highly recommended, good diction, wishes pupils; excellent method for conversational lessons. B. M. V., 16 West 94th St.

STUDIO OF EXPRESSION.
THE ART OF SPEAKING.
J. Arguello, the Richmond, 70 West 46th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEVENTRITT, MATILDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATILDA LEVENTRITT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1909. DAVID LEVENTRITT, JULIUS HIRSCHBERG, OLIVIA LEVENTRITT, Executors. LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARNED, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE H. HARNED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James M. Tully, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1909. EDELL H. HARNED, Administrator. JAMES M. TULLY, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed estimates for repairing ferryboats and floating ferry property (Contract 1,210) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, December 20, 1909. (For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.—Sealed estimates for construction of steel steam lighter (Contract 1,172) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, December 21, 1909. (For particulars see City Record.)

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Holiday Suggestions

ALL or WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 45 OPEN EVS. UNTIL 10.

Clearing Sale of Typewriters

SLIGHTLY USED AND REBUILT.
This is an opportunity to purchase the latest models of standard machines at greatly reduced prices.
The stock includes thousands of thoroughly rebuilt machines which we guarantee for one year. They make a useful holiday gift for the student for school or home work. A special cash discount of 10% allowed off usual prices until Jan. 1.
WE RENT machines $5 for 3 months and allow initial payment to apply if purchased.
The Typewriter Exchange
1½ Barclay St., 5 doors from Broadway.
Tel. 5915 Barclay.

FACTORY TO POCKET

$16.85 FOR THIS SOLID GOLD 14-KARAT EXTRA THIN MODEL GENTLEMAN'S FULL 12 SIZE ELGIN OR WALTHAM WATCH.
Diamonds and Jewelry about ½ retail price. Open E'v'gs. Call or write for catalogue 36.
BENNETT MFG. CO.
175 B'way, Upstairs, 2d Fl.
Successors to W. F. Doll Mfg. Co. Est. 1876.

BUY FROM the IMPORTERS
Diamonds & Watches
CREDIT
As direct importers of loose diamonds we are enabled to offer unusual values on TIME PAYMENTS, $1.00 up.
Write, Call or Phone 4280 Cortlandt.
B.H. DAVIS, SON & CO.
12-16 John St., take elevator,
SAVE THE RETAILER'S PROFIT

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months, rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.

Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 48 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

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Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, time clocks, cash registers, typewriters, safes, adding machines, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. Nathan's, 4 White.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES Motors, Electric Railways, Etc. Circular mailed FREE on application. J. H. BUNNELL & CO., 20 PARK PL., N. Y.

High-class wine and liquor store; excellent location; am obliged to sell through illness; great opportunity. Sacrifice, R 37 Times, Times Square.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES, $10 to $50, rented, bought, repaired. Eagle T. Co., 79 Duane St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons claiming to have been injured by a change of grade in the regulating and grading of the following named streets to present their claims, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, No. 320 Broadway, on or before Dec. 28, 1909, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which place and time the said Board of Assessors will receive evidence and testimony of the nature and extent of such injury. Claimants are requested to make their claims for damages upon the blank form prepared by the Board of Assessors, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the above office:

Borough of Manhattan.

No. 783. One Hunded and Sixty-seventh street, from Audubon Avenue to Broadway.
No. 863. One Hunded and Forty-sixth Street, from a point 234.08 feet west of Broadway to the easterly line of Riverside Drive.
No. 927. One Hundred and Sixty-eigath Street, from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue.

Borough of The Bronx.

No. 805. Nelson Avenue, from Boscobel Avenue to Featherbed Lane.
No. 806. One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, from Bainbridge Avenue to Jerome Avenue.
No. 967. West Farms Road, from Bronx River to the east side of Morris Park Avenue.
No. 981. Macombs Road, from Inwood Avenue to Featherbed Lane.
No. 983. Monterey Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh to East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.
No. 985. East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from West Farms Road to Boston Road.
No. 988. Timpson Place, from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Whitlock Avenue.

Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 777. Fifty-seventh Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues.
No. 778. Prospect Place, between Buffalo and Ralph Avenues.
No. 779. Richmond Street, from Fulton Street to Dinsmore Place.
No. 787. Cornelia Street, from Knickerbocker Avenue to Queens County line.
No. 788. East Fourth Street, from Avenue C to Cortelyou Road.
No. 789. East Eighth Street, between Church Avenue and Montgomery Street.
No. 790. East Eighth Street, between Montgomery Street and Johnson Street.
No. 791. East Twenty-fifth Street, between Clarendon Road and Canarsie Lane.
No. 793. Farragut Road, between Flatbush Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street.
No. 794. Sheffield Avenue, between Pitkin Avenue and Blake Avenue.
No. 795. Sixty-eighth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.
No. 796. Seventy-eighth Street, between Second and Fourth Avenues.
No. 798. Winthrop Street, between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues.
No. 855. Decatur Street, between Knickerbocker Avenue and borough line.
No. 857. Forty-seventh Street, from Seventh to Eighth Avenue
No. 858. Fifty-ninth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.
No. 879. East Twenty-third Street, between Avenues F and G.
No. 886. Forty-first Street, between Sixth Avenue and a point 320 feet west of Ninth Avenue, and between Sixth Avenue and New Utrecht Avenue.
No. 889. Forty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.
No. 890. Haven Place, between Atlantic Avenue and Herkimer Street.
No. 897. Seventy-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.
No. 899. West Ninth Street, between Hicks and Henry Streets.
No. 930. Centre Street, between Henry and Hicks Street.
No. 932. Ditmas Avenue (Avenue E), from Ocean Parkway to West Street.
No. 937. East Twenty-ninth Street, between Foster Avenue and Avenue F.
No. 943. Hinckley Place, between Coney Island Avenue and East Eleventh Street.
No. 951. Norman Avenue, between Guernsey Street and Wythe Avenue, and on Wythe Avenue, between Norman Avenue and North Thirteenth Street.
No. 977. Himrod Street, from St. Nicholas Avenue to borough line.
No. 978. Pleasant Place, from Atlantic Avenue to a point 42 feet north.

Borough of Queens.

No. 780. Washington Avenue, from Vernon Avenue to the East River, First Ward.
No. 900. Academy Street, from Washington Avenue to Broadway, First Ward.
No. 901. Eleventh Avenue, from Flushing Avenue to Potter Avenue, First Ward.
No. 905. William Street, from Payntar Avenue to Beebe Avenue, First Ward.
No. 918. Potter Avenue, from Eleventh Avenue (Albert Street) to Flushing Avenue, First Ward.
No. 915. Twelfth Avenue, from Grand Avenue to Newtown Road, First Ward.

ANTONIO ZUCCA,
PAUL WEIMANN,
JAMES H. KENNEDY,
Board of Assessors.
WILLIAM H. JASPER, Secretary.
No. 320 Broadway.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Dec. 10, 1909.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

CRUISES DE LUXE

ORIENT FROM NEW YORK JAN. 29, 1910
By S. S. CINCINNATI 17,000 TONS.
80 DAYS $325 UP

WEST INDIES
By S. S. MOLTKE 12,500 TONS.
16 and 28 Days $85 and $150 Up
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 22, FEB. 22, MAR. 24, 1910.

South America
By S. S. BLUECHER 12,500 TONS.
From N. Y. Jan. 22, 1910.
81 DAYS COST $350 UP

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Fastidious Travellers

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11,500 tons

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$150 up	$85 up
From New York January 15 and February 19	from New York March 25

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By R.M.S.P. "OROTAVA" 6000 Tons
Dec. 15th and every Wednesday
Comfortable voyage to this delightful Island by Ocean Liner
High Class Cuisine—Orchestra
Electric Fans in all Rooms
Christmas Vacation Special rates including Hotel and Excursions
Sailings of Dec. 15th, 22nd and 29th to Bermuda
Sailing of Dec. 24th to Jamaica, Panama Canal, Barbados, Bermuda, Etc.
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SANDERSON & SON, 22 State St., N.Y.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY **R. M. S. P.**

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Thames	Jan. 8	Ortona	Feb. 5

Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up
SANDERSON & SON, G. P. & F. A., 22 State St., N.Y.

Go To Bermuda

By Twin Screw Line
Largest and Fastest Steamers
S. S. Oceana, 8000 Tons
S.S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons
Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels
Forty hours from frost to flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York in the season.

WEST INDIES

New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS

Cairo to Luxor and the First Cataract.

Egypt	Dec. 28	Egypt	Jan. 18
Rameses the Great	Jan. 4	Rameses the Great	Jan. 25
Rameses	Jan. 11	Rameses	Feb. 1

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for the Second Cataract, Khartoum, Uganda, &c. In addition, Cook's Express Steamers sail every Monday and Friday. Luxurious dahabeahs and special steamers for charter to families and private parties.
Tours to the Orient—Holy Land, Egypt, Levant, etc., leave Jan. 5, 8, 22, Feb. 2, 19, March 5. 43d Annual Series. Travel de luxe.
Tours to Bermuda, Florida, California, &c., Tickets and Tours for Independent Travellers Everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
245, 1,200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 Fifth Ave. (Windsor Arcade), New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE Via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North, week days only. Leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only, leave Pier 27, E. R., 11 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.
NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

PEOPLES LINE TO ALBANY

Magnificent steamers C. W. MORSE or ADIRONDACK leave N. Y. daily (Sundays excepted.) Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M.

CITIZENS LINE TO TROY

New Steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave New York daily (Saturdays excepted.) Pier 46, N. R., foot West

Lost.

20c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

LOST.—Dec. 9, between 2 Rector St. and 235 W. 72d St., via 6th Av. L, pigskin pocket-book, containing money, visiting cards and C. R. R. of N. J. commutation ticket for Long Branch. Liberal reward if returned to E. A. S. Clarke, 2 Rector St.

LOST—$200 REWARD
and no questions asked for return of several diamond rings, solitaires, and a large diamond shirt stud; lost on Sunday in vicinity of 1,479 Washington Av., Bronx. B. Siegal, 1,479 Washington Av.

LOST.—Friday evening, a diamond brooch, going from church, Grand Av. and Lefferts Place, via Fulton St. and Tompkins Av. cars to 378 Jefferson Av. Liberal reward if returned to above address.

LOST—Handbag containing money and articles of little value except to owner, in Subway train, between 42d St. and Brooklyn Bridge; reward for return. John A. Schwartz, 840 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LOST—While riding on a horse in Central Park Sunday morning, Dec. 12, a silver cigarette case; finder will be rewarded by returning to George Pankin, 15th Floor, Times Building.

LOST—$250 reward for return of string of 95 pearls lost on 5th Av. near 48th St. Dec. 4; no questions asked. 37 Madison Av.

LOST—Diamond circle ring at Murray's or on 42d St.; reward. C. H. Munch, 3 West 42d St., N. Y.

LOST—Diamond ring, fleur de lis design; liberal reward. Miss Waidler, 114 Lexington Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

LOST.—White bull terrier, very small, black and brown spot over one eye; reward. Telephone 2410—Audubon. Hedrick, 87 St. Nicholas Place.

LOST.—A bull terrier 2½ months old, short hair, brown with yellow stripes. Reward if returned. Pirkner, 33 W. 97th St.

LOST.—Black collie dog, with white ruff, 3 white feet; answers to name of Bob. Return 174 Macon St. Reward.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, dark seal brindle, white marking; answers to name "Prince"; liberal reward, if returned 302 West 79th St.

LOST—Small black and white spotted female dog; liberal reward. 221 West 42d St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.*

FOUND, Wednesday, Dec. 8.—Medal awarded by The New York Times to Harry A. McDonald of Public School 58 for merit in essay on the city's history in 1903. A. B., 18 West 119th St.

FOUND, Dec. 9, 1909.—POLICE DEPARTment. Inquire at Detective Bureau, (Correspondence Room,) Centre and Grand Sts.:
Gray horse, 15 hands.
Brown cow, black face and legs, no horns.
Automobile skidding chain.
Telescope valise containing 13 calico aprons, 22 petticoats, 14 skirts, 12 calico waists and belts, assorted colors.
Bay horse, white hind feet and black four-wheel hack; License 2,945.
Great Dane dog, black and white spots.

FOUND, Dec. 11—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Glove, mitten, book, shoes. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—2 bags, pocketbook, 2 purses, eyeglasses, keys, collarette, shirt, overalls, lunchbox, pail, apron, music stand, books, gloves, handbag. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Eyeglasses, purse, handbags, book, gloves, letter, cross, collar, box handkerchiefs, two vests, curtain rod, keys, piece steel, tobacco. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Purses, books, letters, wallet, tie, card, receipt, eyeglasses, damper, pin, umbrella, pictures. SUBWAY—Pawn ticket, suit case, book, cane, 2 umbrellas, a pair specs, pair glasses, 2 purses, bag, handbag, money, pair gloves, shoes, 2 suit cases, grip, envelope containing paper, music case, neckpiece, 1 pair drawers, 2 muffs, envelope containing music, overalls, nails and putty, dishpan, 3 keys, black net.

FOUND, Dec. 11—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Package.

FOUND, Dec. 11—ERIE R. R. Apply information desk, Jersey City: Parasol, 3 packages, suit case.

FOUND, Dec. 11—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply information desk, Hoboken, N. J.: Gas lamp, suit case, false teeth, two 10-trip tickets, 3 packages, 3 sweaters, lady's hat, umbrella, roll of papers, package of shoes, lady's veil, portfolio.

FOUND, Dec. 11—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply baggage master, Jersey City, N. J.: Military brush, overcoat, pipe, burette, memorandum book, 2 nightshirts, rubbers, umbrella, book, box of collars.

FOUND, Dec. 11—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply lost article office, G. C. S.: Umbrella, ten-trip ticket, 3 packages, breastpin, eyeglasses, fur gloves, muff, book.

FOUND—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PLYMOUTH: Child's gowns, Catholic beads, bottle pills, rubbers. S. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Corsets, hat pins, wire rat.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A.—A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants furnished short notice without charge. 'Phone 5712 Barclay. Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 250 West 133d St. 'Phone 5078 Morning.

Jussila Employment Bureau, 680 Lexington Av., New York. Telephone 4453 Plaza.—Swedish, Finnish, English, German, French cooks, butlers, parlormaids, chambermaids, ladies' maids, kitchenmaids, laundresses, waitresses, servants, private families.

LIND'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 729 Lexington Av.—Reliable servants; all nationalities; references investigated; 'phone 4696—Plaza.

KEMPER WANTS well-recommended housework ers, cooks, waitresses; German, Irish, Swedish, Norwegian. 615 Columbus Av.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 503 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

YORKVILLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1,235 Lexington Av.—Wanted, Scandinavian, German cooks, waitresses, houseworkers; 'phone 1210 Lenox.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

BLOOM'S BUREAU, established ten years, furnishes Scandinavian help. 4887 Plaza; 747 Lexington Av., (59th.)

HASTINGS' BUREAU.—Colored girls placed; references promptly investigated. 225 East 73d St. 'Phone 6551 Lenox.

HOUSEWORKERS—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th. Tel. 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
47 W. 42d St. Telephone 3872 Bryant.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Otto T. Bannard, President; Jacob H. Schiff, John R. MacArthur, V. Pres.; Robert W. De Forest, Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer; Frederick G. Bourne, V. Everit Macy, Secretary; George Blumenthal, Francis L. Hine.
EDWARD W. CARPENTER, Manager.
Situations wanted for all kinds of Commercial Help, such as bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen, etc.

TRAINED and PRACTICAL NURSES, well recommended. Powell Bureau, 1,235 Lexington Av. Telephone 1210 Lenox.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidential. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
require at once
Experienced Saleswomen
for Toys, Books, Gloves, Ribbons, Women's Neckwear, Stationery & Art Goods, Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs; also
SALESWOMEN FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.
Apply to Supt., 8 to 10 A. M., or by letter.
Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

BOOKBINDERY.—Operators on point folding machines; steady work. Braunworth & Co., 16 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS.—Steady work, good pay. Duchess Quality Candy Co., 225 West 145th St.

CHOCOLATE and bonbon dippers wanted; experienced. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

DRESSMAKING.—Quick hand sewers and finishers. Call Katz, 715 Lexington Av.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,
125TH STREET WEST,
Require experienced
CASHIERS,
Also
CHECKERS
For their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT
Who have had experience in Department Stores. Apply at General Office, Fourth Floor, or by letter.

LAUNDRESS and COOK to assist in apartment; must sleep home; best references required; will pay $5-$6 per week. Apply 327 Central Park West. Mrs. Fidauque.

OPERATORS, BODYMAKERS, SLEEVEMAKERS, CLOSERS, SLEEVE SETTERS, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' WAISTS; WEEK OR PIECEWORK; WAGES GUARANTEED $15-$20 WEEK; STEADY WORK ALL YEAR. ROSEN BROS., 33 E. 10TH.

OPERATORS.—Experienced; those used to theatrical work preferred. Call Sunday and Monday, Katz, 715 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER to answer inquiries regarding steamship passage rates and service from printed matter for two or three months; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 39 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 W. Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

YOUNG educated ladies wanted to enter nurses' training school; after three years' course diploma given. Apply between 9 and 11, Superintendent training school, Sydenham Hospital, 337 East 116th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ARTIST and advertising designer, with a good knowledge of lettering; opportunity for first-class, experienced man. Call with specimens Monday, from 2 to 6, Room 117, Hotel Albany, 41st St. and Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN with some experience stationery business for all-around work. O 156 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS.
R. H. MACY & CO. require engravers on gold and silver; only first-class men need apply. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESMEN, honest, sober, to represent us; excellent opportunity; weekly remittance; experience unnecessary; ability recognized; reference. Write North Jersey Nurseries, Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN wanted by an umbrella and parasol house; good opportunity open to a thoroughly experienced man in the line; will give an interest to the right party. V 137 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to sell high grade beef tea in cubes to saloon and hotel trade; big money to hustlers. Apply to Frederic Schwartz, 1,380 1st Av.

SALESMAN experienced on high-class lingerie waists for South and coast; must have good reference. R 35 Times, Times Square.

SALESMEN that cater to the manufacturing trade to sell mercerized thread yarn on commission as a side line. R 56 Times, Times Sq.

STEAMSHIP FREIGHT CLERK experienced in cargo rates and conditions to Spanish-American countries; American understanding Spanish preferred; state experience, age, qualifications, and salary expected. R 41 Times, Times Square.

RAILWAY FREIGHT CLERK understanding tariffs, classifications, claims, and routing shipments to and from Atlantic and Gulf ports; state experience, qualifications, salary expected. R 38 Times, Times Square.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.—Commencement salary, $800; Spring examinations everywhere; candidates prepared free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 265 J, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidential. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining employment in exchange for room and board; can make herself generally useful as companion, chaperon, secretary, or invalid's attendant, and understands housekeeping perfectly; best references. R 101 Times, Times Square.

ADDRESSING wanted to do at home; accuracy and neatness guaranteed; reasonable pay; can deliver copy daily if necessary. Address R 97 Times, Times Square.

A GERMAN LADY of high respectability wishes position of trust in gentleman's family; very capable; speaks French and fairly good English; 3 years' references from last place. Address advertiser or call 470 East 138th St.

COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement, position as companion or housekeeper, where help is kept. Mrs. K., 77 West 124th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class hand laundress, competent all details; family washing. E. Nehls, 161 West 83d St., private house. 'Phone 7322—Riverside.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; excellent education; transcribes rapidly, accurately, intelligently; understands office work thoroughly; unquestionable references; $15. Capable, 169 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; operate any standard keyboard; understands routine office work; with reliable firm where there is advancement; salary $8. Recommended, 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am business college graduate; will take beginner's position; small salary to start. Miss Frank, 605 Madison Av., Phone—2993 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; possesses common sense, discretion; studies employer's interest. Harlemite, Post Office Box 1,045.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Department Store Help

Nearly all of New York's best Department Stores now advertise in THE NEW YORK TIMES for Help.

Big stores are in constant need of Help, and the fact that the Department Stores are advertising for Help through THE TIMES shows they appreciate the fact that Help Wanted advertising in THE TIMES obtains the very highest class of results.

Men and women in search of employment will do well to daily spare a few minutes to read the Help Wanted advertisements. Opportunities present themselves there day after day, and *your* opportunity may be there this morning.

THE TIMES makes every effort to exclude fraudulent and misleading advertisements.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, closes, balances, disentangles books; $5 monthly; Jan. 1st closings wanted; reliable. Accountant, 7 Pine St. 'Phone 1834—Rector.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires work; books opened, closed, systematized, written up, balanced, kept part time. Accountant, 32 Union Square. Telephone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit—loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT offers expert's thorough services; your terms; consultation invited. Commercial Accounting Co., 254 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Expert accountant seeks work; books opened, written up, systematized; special arrangement with firms not employing permanent bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Tel. 2471—Worth.

BOY, with knowledge of drawing, desires position in architect's office. Bender, 329 East 83.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good machinist; careful driver; reliable. Wm. Parsons, 10 Charles St., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; references. G. H. Smith, 659 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 32; first-class personal references; town or country. W. C., 56 East 41st St.

CONSTRUCTION WORK. — American, 37 years, experienced in all lines general construction, as concrete inspector, timekeeper, material clerk, or office man; any location. C. D., 2,371 7th Av., New York.

DRIVER.—Young man as driver or porter in grocery business. Address Wm. J. Haveron, 61 East 133d St.

REAL ESTATE position wanted; American, aged 28; full knowledge building business; capable superintendent of repairs. Builder, 263 West 125th St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic young man, 26 years old and of very good habits, wishes to secure a position as a shipping clerk or as a tester in a cement laboratory; can give first-class references; would be willing to start for a low salary. John Keating, Box 130 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large pleasant front room, handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

12TH ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; steam, telephone; convenient to cars.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

48TH ST., 246 WEST, Maison Francaise.—Parlor floor, basement, for doctor or business; beautiful rooms; all conveniences; French cooking; references. Tel. 4058 Bryant.

48TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large front room, steam heated, with bath; appointments first-class.

52D ST., 229 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable two gentlemen; every convenience; private house; $7.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept parlor, bedroom, bath; formerly $60, now $45 monthly; restaurant.

63D ST., 3 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; bath; telephone; one, two gentlemen. Schneider.

64TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large front room, with or without board; telephone; homelike conveniences.

64TH ST., 125 WEST.—Hot and cold running water; heat; sunny; moderate.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights; telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Hall room with running water, hot or cold, and closet; $10 per week with board.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsome, large room; running water, bath; first floor; telephone; meals optional.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; near "L" and Subway stations.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm rooms; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; suitable two; telephone; reference.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly-furnished rooms, all improvements; private house; near Subway and "L."

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Large parlor; running water; conveniently located; private house.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Desirable, large, warm room, in well appointed and located house; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, telephone; quiet private house; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Comfortably furnished second-story front room; southern exposure; private family; telephone.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; south; well heated; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—A delightful, sunny, large, also small, room; private house; references.

84TH, 324 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; every convenience; between Riverside and Subway; reference

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, also furnished rooms; second floor; gentlemen. Brennan.

88TH ST., (570 West End Av.)—Private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7906—River.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty rooms, private family; choice location; housekeeping if desired; references, Hayden.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; southern exposure; board optional; Subway, "L." Powell.

91ST ST 31 WEST.—Desirable medium room; southern exposure; near "L" and Subway.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room; also small; water, large closets, private house.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Sunny front room, $5; hall room, $3; private house; telephone; "L."

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large parlor; also single room; adjoining bath; water; Subway; "L." Corwin.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Artistically furnished suite, private bath; board optional; gentlemen only; telephone; select.

103D ST., 76 WEST.—Bachelors or couple can secure exclusive suite or single room; private American family. Drummond.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large, sunny room; second floor; private bath; excellent table.

115TH ST., 33 WEST.—Furnished room, elevator apartment; all improvements; telephone. Charles Wadro. Call evenings.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, comfortable room; private house; water; tiled bath; telephone; reasonable.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Heated, clean; independence; bath, hot water; fine location; telephone; $3. Hudson.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L," Subway.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Outside room; sunny exposuro; steam heat; elevator; electric light. Kenyon.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Very light outside suite; elevator; shower; reasonable; meals if desired. Howell.

124TH ST., 503 WEST.—Light, heated room, tile bath; telephone; private family; gentleman; references. Rogers.

139TH ST., Broadway. — Neatly furnished room, all conveniences; elevator apartment. R 110 Times, Times Square.

137TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor suitable for doctor.

145TH ST., 524 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; private family; electric light, telephone, bath. Robbins.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless, residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; homelike; luxuriantly heated. O 155 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (Subway 86th St.)—Warm, comfortable room; connecting lavatory, bath; telephone; reasonable. Bowdoin.

Large, well-furnished room in Broadway elevator apartment; one block from 145th St. Subway; very convenient. Address R 111 Times, Times Square.

LENOX AV., 204.—Large, sunny front room, near 125th St. Subway; for gentleman; doctor's private house; references exchanged.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner 127th.—Beautifully furnished, high-class elevator apartments, four or six rooms; silver, linen; $12.50 weekly upward; also fine furnished rooms, $5-$6 weekly.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms, with board; convenient 72d St. Subway; reasonable.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 78, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

9TH ST., 12 EAST (near 5th Ave.)—Large front room; steam, telephone, parlor dining-room.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table; table board; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramercy Park.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; references.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant large and small rooms, well heated, board optional; near Subway.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; swimming pool, shower baths; centrally located.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

East Side.

25TH ST., 106 EAST, "The Walker."—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; superior board.

34TH, 117-119 EAST,
THE NAYLOR.
Desirable Rooms; table Board; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths. Telephone 1978—Gramercy.

REFINED woman of experience will take blind people to board; piano guide. Box 76, 2,121 3d Av.

Brooklyn.

BEDFORD AV., 555, (Brooklyn.)—Near bridge; excellent board; German family; room for two.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Board Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Young man wants board and room; Madison Av. preferred. R 115 Times, Times Square.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

1.—84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large pleasant front room, handsomely furnished; second floor; quiet; telephone.

12TH ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished large, small rooms; steam, telephone; convenient to cars.

15TH ST., 252 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

48TH ST., 246 WEST, Maison Francaise.—Parlor floor, basement, for doctor or business; beautiful rooms; all conveniences; French cooking; references. Tel. 4058 Bryant.

48TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large front room, steam heated, with bath; appointments first-class.

52D ST., 229 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable two gentlemen; every convenience; private house; $7.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Elegantly kept parlor, bedroom, bath; formerly $60, now $45 monthly; restaurant.

63D ST., 3 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor and bedroom; bath; telephone; one, two gentlemen. Schneider.

64TH ST., 137 WEST.—Large front room, with or without board; telephone; homelike conveniences.

64TH ST., 125 WEST.—Hot and cold running water; heat; sunny; moderate.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights; telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Hall room with running water, hot or cold, and closet; $10 per week with board.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Handsome, large room; running water, bath; first floor; telephone; meals optional.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, with private bath; near "L" and Subway stations.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm rooms; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front room; suitable two; telephone; reference.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly-furnished rooms, all improvements; private house; near Subway and "L."

81ST ST., 102 WEST.—Large parlor; running water; conveniently located; private house.

82D ST., 41 WEST.—Desirable, large, warm room, in well appointed and located house; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large front room, electric light, telephone; quiet private house; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Comfortably furnished second-story front room; southern exposure; private family; telephone.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; south; well heated; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—A delightful, sunny, large, also small, room; private house; references.

84TH, 324 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; every convenience; between Riverside and Subway; reference

85TH ST., 102 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, also furnished rooms; second floor; gentlemen. Brennan.

88TH ST., (570 West End Av.)—Private house, beautifully furnished rooms; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7906—River.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty rooms, private family; choice location; housekeeping if desired; references, Hayden.

91ST ST., 9 WEST.—Well-furnished, heated rooms; southern exposure; board optional; Subway, "L." Powell.

91ST ST 31 WEST.—Desirable medium room; southern exposure; near "L" and Subway.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room; also small; water, large closets, private house.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Sunny front room, $5; hall room, $3; private house; telephone; "L."

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Large parlor; also single room; adjoining bath; water; Subway; "L." Corwin.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Artistically furnished suite, private bath; board optional; gentlemen only; telephone; select.

103D ST., 76 WEST.—Bachelors or couple can secure exclusive suite or single room; private American family. Drummond.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Large, sunny room; second floor; private bath; excellent table.

115TH ST., 33 WEST.—Furnished room, elevator apartment; all improvements; telephone. Charles Wadro. Call evenings.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Pleasant, clean, comfortable room; private house; water; tiled bath; telephone; reasonable.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Heated, clean; independence; bath, hot water; fine location; telephone; $3. Hudson.

121ST ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L," Subway.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—Outside room; sunny exposuro; steam heat; elevator; electric light. Kenyon.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Very light outside suite; elevator; shower; reasonable; meals if desired. Howell.

124TH ST., 503 WEST.—Light, heated room, tile bath; telephone; private family; gentleman; references. Rogers.

139TH ST., Broadway. — Neatly furnished room, all conveniences; elevator apartment. R 110 Times, Times Square.

137TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor suitable for doctor.

145TH ST., 524 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for gentleman; private family; electric light, telephone, bath. Robbins.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless, residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; homelike; luxuriantly heated. O 155 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, 2,333, (Subway 86th St.)—Warm, comfortable room; connecting lavatory, bath; telephone; reasonable. Bowdoin.

Large, well-furnished room in Broadway elevator apartment; one block from 145th St. Subway; very convenient. Address R 111 Times, Times Square.

LENOX AV., 204.—Large, sunny front room, near 125th St. Subway; for gentleman; doctor's private house; references exchanged.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, Corner 127th.—Beautifully furnished, high-class elevator apartments, four or six rooms; silver, linen; $12.50 weekly upward; also fine furnished rooms, $5-$6 weekly.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms, with board; convenient 72d St. Subway; reasonable.

East Side.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Small, pleasant room.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Alcove room, suitable for studio, physician's or dentist's office; references.

60TH ST., 244 EAST.—Hall room in private house. 2214—Plaza.

86TH ST., 58 EAST.—Private house; large, small rooms; select couples; references; conveniences; breakfast; telephone.

124TH ST., 325-331 EAST.—Neatly furnished front housekeeping rooms; running water; children.

138TH ST., 470 EAST.—First-class, furnished rooms; both small and large; business gentleman preferred.

LEXINGTON AV., 363, (Near 40th.)—Alcove; also back parlor; electric lights; every convenience; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,220.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; steam heat; all conveniences; telephone.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 156.
Large sunny rooms, second floor.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Furnished room wanted by young man; must be well heated, plenty of light; southern exposure desired. R 120 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

25c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.*

For Sale.—60,000 acres timber land located in Eastern North Carolina; timber consists of pine, cypress, poplar, gum, and juniper; land valuable for agricultural purposes; also one-half interest in about 30,000 acres partially timbered that is well adapted for immediate development and colonization. O. D. Jackson Company, Inc., 30 Church Street.

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.
High class commercial and engraving work solicited. Catalogs and booklets a specialty; modern facilities; moderate prices; send for representative, samples and estimates. The Walker Co., 150 Nassau St.

Wanted—Partner with $5,000 or more to enlarge double oiling gasoline engine factory; something good; nothing like it on the market. H. O. Horner, 1,072 Grant Av., (166th,) Bronx.

$1,000 per year income on cash investment of $410.00 in orange and grapefruit orchards; we plant and cultivate; send for information. Buena Vista Fruit Co., 160 Broadway.

Inventor wants investor with $1,500 to take Secretaryship and Treasurership of company; $5,000 annually guaranteed. Inventor, R 10 Times, Times Square.

Manager of successful business offers half of 50 per cent. interest and substantial salary for $500 investment. Box R 21 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Two valuable patents; universal demand, monopoly; $25,000 annually on small investment. Opportunity, R 10 Times, Times Square.

Call Press, 142 Fulton St.; 1,000 bond letter heads, $2; 1,000 billheads, $1.50; 1,000 booklets, $10; everything in the printing line equally low.

An exceptional opportunity to step right into old established light manufacturing business doing steady profitable cash trade; pays owner $2,000; price, $3,000; can be had on easy terms. Inquire Standard Addressing Co., 47 Ann St.

Will buy promptly contents houses, apartments, hotels, books, antiques, pianos, jewelry, furs. 'Phone 560 Stuyvesant. Barnes, 88 University Place.

Electrical experimental work promptly attended to by expert mechanics. F. Alexander, 129 Fulton St.

New invention on a watch; cheap to manufacture; those interested inquire of inventor, A. Plean, 4,210 13th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Factories bought, sold, and located; largest exclusive handler of factory propositions in the United States. T. N. Simmons, 12 East 42d St.

17-room house; stable in rear for 14 horses; shed for wagons; price reasonable; good location. Levy Bros., 156 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

Moving picture operating taught, $15; will positively guarantee $15 position; after Jan. 1 price will be $25. Taylor, 51 West 28th St.

Experimental work of every description; consulting, drawings, electrical, shop, bench-room. F. Alexander, 129 Fulton St.

$400 buys interest Brooklyn cafe and dancing hall; good lease. Blake, 213 West 35th, Manhattan.

Men with good connections to influence printing my way; lots of money for right men. Address O 166 Times Downtown.

Mail order business, outfit and instructions; small capital. Rockwell & Co., 2,632 3d Av.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—For school children insufficiently clothed for the cold weather, clothing of all kinds—underwear, suits, shoes, for both boys and girls. Comm. to Provide Clothing for Poor School Children, 307 Henry St., city.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WM. L. STRAUSS & CO., Alleged Bankrupts. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, sells at public auction by order of this Court, Monday, December 20th, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 109 Worth Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above named alleged bankrupts, consisting of imported shaving mirrors, nail files, brushes, bathroom and toilet supplies, and a general line of druggist sundries, as kept by a wholesale importing druggists' supply house; also display cases, shelving, office furniture, fixtures and safe.

The property may be inspected December 18th, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., December 18th, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on December 20th, the day of sale.

HENRY E. MATTISON, Receiver.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. COHEN & CO., Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 13, 1909, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 100 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large lot of Singer and other machines, power tables, motors, machine stands, fixtures, &c.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Receiver.
OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway

THE SUFFRAGE QUEST A WILD GOOSE CHASE

And Woman Ever a Fetich Worshipper, Emma Goldman Tells an Audience of Suffragettes.

VOTE HER LATEST FETICH

She'll Suffer for It as for Its Predecessors—Shocks and Thrills Frequent in Anarchist's Lecture.

Emma Goldman underwent, without a scar, the acid test for reckless courage yesterday afternoon at Lyric Hall, in Sixth Avenue. Faced by Maud Malone, commander of the Flying Squad of Street Suffragettes, and by 300 other women, most of whom were strong for equal rights with men, she told them that women have always been and still are fetich worshippers; that they are narrow minded and puritanical, and that in their hunt for the vote they are on what is often called a wild-goose chase.

A veiled woman with a sad, liquid voice was so imprudent as to ask a question about Miss Goldman's intimate opinions, and then the lecturer turned on the full stream of her raw, double-strength Anarchism. Some 200 women gasped, turned pale, sat back in their chairs, and listened. By advertising that she would lecture on woman suffrage, Emma Goldman filled Lyric Hall. After it was over she hurried out to help several lieutenants sell Anarchist literature at the door.

"Woman has always been an idolater, a fetich worshipper," began Miss Goldman. "Her gods change, but still she is upon her knees. She doesn't even change her vocabulary. She either loves or hates; to her, things are all good or all bad. See her in relation to religion.

"Her latest fetich is the vote. That is her new idol. Her religious feeling is poured out for that, and she will suffer ridicule, imprisonment, the most exquisite pain, for the new idol, just as she has suffered for fetiches down the ages. It is such a pity that all her wonderful zeal is wasted on idols, which are always of clay.

"Mind you, I'm not opposed to the women having the vote. There is no reason why she shouldn't have just as much chance to make a fool of herself with it as men have made of themselves in the last hundred years. I am here to express my sympathy for the women who are suffering heroic things in England for something they believe in. But the vote is not worth having, that's all.

"I don't believe women could do even as well with the vote as men, who have done only harm to themselves. The man is not all bound around with morals; he is more or less out of that. But the woman is a Puritan. She is always wanting to clean up something. In her narrowness and puritanism she would pass a lot of prohibitive laws which would only make things worse than they are. The country would be ridden to death with reformers, who are a danger to society. Hearst and Comstock are that kind. Would you want a country governed by them?"

A collection was taken up for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who has just been sentenced to prison for three months in Spokane, Wash., for talking in the street against the orders of the police. The collection netted $16.

The collectors had hardly started when a tall figure rose quickly in the middle of the house. One hand held a red hat with green feathers; the other a rolled-up yellow banner with lettering on it that read, from the under side, suspiciously like "Votes for Women."

"Isn't there going to be a discussion?" she asked.

"Ah, Miss Malone," commented Miss Goldman, acidly, "I thought I'd hear from you. Go ahead, let's have it altogether."

Miss Malone spoke for some time. Afterward Miss Goldman, in response to a request for her opinion of Carrie Nation, said: "I wouldn't waste five minutes talking of her. She is narrow-minded, like all religious fanatics. She wants to stop other people drinking when they want to drink. Let her stop herself drinking, if she does that, and wants to stop, but let her stop at that point."

Then a woman with a sad voice, much perplexed, rose and asked:

"Why, Miss Goldman, don't you believe in any government at all, none at all?"

"None whatever," answered Miss Goldman. "It's a foreign growth, which causes chaos. Let individuals rely on themselves and govern themselves, and all will be well."

She also said she didn't believe in teaching children obedience, and that men don't need educating because "they've got no morals now. That's where they're ahead of women."

And as she talked the consternation among the seekers grew.

BOXING LESSONS SAVED HIM.

Jersey Justice Knocks Down Highwaymen Who Attacked Him.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 12.—The lessons that Arthur Darlington of Montclair received in boxing in his school days stood him well this morning, when he was attacked by two masked highwaymen while on his way home from Mayor Crawford's office in the Town Hall. The object of the attack may have been revenge, as Mr. Darlington has been a Justice of the Peace for more than twenty years.

When Mr. Darlington reached Orange Road, near Rand Park, not far from his home, two masked men stepped out in front of him on the sidewalk.

"Throw up your hands!" one of the men ordered.

Mr. Darlington only threw up one hand, however, and it landed on the speaker's jaw, knocking him down. Several blows were exchanged before Mr. Darlington succeeded in knocking down the other man. The thieves then jumped to their feet and ran away.

As Mr. Darlington was about to continue his way home he picked up a wallet containing a large sum of money which had been dropped by one of the thieves.

Law Too Mixed to Fine Speculators.

Nine ticket speculators were arraigned before Magistrate Harris in Night Court last night, charged by three detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station with selling tickets in the lobby of Proctor's Theatre, at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway. The Magistrate discharged them, saying that he did not feel that he could fine them, as the laws governing the acts of speculators are too confused at present. He warned them to keep away from the theatre entrance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
12:30	208 East 104th St.; Union Republican Club	$10
1:00	6½ East 112th St.; Isaac Cohen	$100
1:40	230 Avenue A; Mary Harwatt	$25
2:05	27 Rutgers St.; J. Hirschfield	$75
3:45	81 East 115th St.; Harlem Plumbing Supply Co	Trifling
7:30	257 West 113th St.; St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church	Trifling
8:40	1,504 Brook Av.; Max Schinberger	$25
8:40	1,488 3d Av.; Michael Cosgrove	$300
9:20	54 1st St.; owner unknown	$5
10:45	355 East 107th St.; D. Dizano	Trifling
10:50	306-310 East 47th St.; Metropolitan Opera Co	Trifling
11:50	170 East 119th St.; Hofheimer Vending Co	Trifling
P. M.		
12:15	414 East 85th St.; Annie Weinstein	$75
12:25	1,252 Clay Av.; William Finders	$500
1:00	Southwest corner of 2d Av. and 127th St.; Herman Sulzer	Trifling
2:30	45 West 24th St.; Dominick Marsullo	$100
4:30	4 East 132d St.; John Darnell	$25
5:35	109 East 110th St.; Rebecca Shingbaum	$1,000
5:35	123 2d Av., Grace Sakolofski	$50
8:30	20 Bleecker St.; H. B. Smith	$5
8:50	2,002 2d Av.; Morris Smith	Trifling
7:45	150 Orchard St.; David Epstein	$5
8:10	128th St. and Amsterdam Av.; unknown	Trifling
8:10	156 East 98th St.; Charlotte Hergrove	Trifling
9:00	120 East 102d St.; unknown	Trifling
9:30	102 Varick St.; Lucy Madden	$100
9:55	242 West 25th St.; Rose Roberts	$50
10:15	770 East 170th St.; M. Louis	None

PRAISE CONGREGATION'S ACT.

Washington Heights Needed a Synagogue, Say Rabbis at Its Dedication.

The first synagogue to be established on Washington Heights was dedicated yesterday. A number of prominent rabbis of the city took part in the ceremonies. The synagogue is that of the Congregation Peni-El, in 147th Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. Its minister is the Rev. Elias Margolis, a graduate of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati.

As explained by Rabbi Margolis, the congregation is conservative-orthodox. It will use an orthodox Jewish ritual, but there will be several departures from what is practiced in the strictly orthodox synagogue. For instance, men and women will not sit in separate pews, and the services, except the sermon, will be in the Hebrew language.

The need of a synagogue upon the Heights was emphasized by almost all of the speakers. On festivals and holidays the small synagogues in the Jewish institutions in the neighborhood have had to turn away hundreds.

After the keys of the synagogue had been turned over to the President, Joseph Schindler, by Louis Ehrenberg, Chairman of the Building Committee, the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes spoke on behalf of the Board of Jewish Ministers of the city.

"It is particularly noteworthy," said he, "that you have gone out to this somewhat remote portion of the city to pitch your tents. This is the very thing the Jews of the city ought to do. It will not do to congest in one location; we must get out among our neighbors and there unfurl what banner we may have. To a certain extent we still have a Maccabean war on our hands, against ignorance and prejudice among ourselves as well as misunderstanding and ignorance outside of us. This idea of going out to the confines of the city to establish a standard of Judaism is a good one, for it becomes a centre from which misunderstanding and prejudice may be combated."

Max S. Gufenhagen, Register-elect, said in part:

"Twenty-five years ago when I came out to this section as a sort of pioneer, I was one of three Jewish men—the only Jews on the Heights. There was then a population of 25,000 people from 152d Street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. To-day there are 80,000 people, 15 per cent. of them Jews, conservatively estimated."

The Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes preached the dedication sermon. He congratulated the congregation upon being conservative and said they should rejoice that they were not among those who had cut themselves off from the roots of Judaism.

Rabbi Margolis said that the ambitions for the new pulpit were modest, and "we won't attempt to make it a Jewish cathedral of Washington Heights."

The officers of the congregation are: Joseph Schindler, President; Adolph M. Engel, Vice President; Elias Gussaroff, Treasurer; Henry Salmsky, Financial Secretary, and Emanuel Friedman, Recording Secretary. The cantor is Hirsch Kleinert.

The synagogue was erected at a cost of $40,000, which was practically contributed by a dozen members.

THE JEWS' PART IN FREEDOM.

The Story of Their Struggle, Says Dr. Wise, the Greatest Incentive to Liberty

"What the Jew Has Done For Freedom" was the subject discussed by Dr. Stephen S. Wise yesterday in his lecture in the Free Synagogue, Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"The story of what the Jew has done for freedom is contained in this book," declared Dr. Wise, holding up the Bible. "The greatest service of the Jew is that he survives to tell that story of the struggle for freedom. Within the covers of this volume, the Hebrew Bible, is perhaps to be found the most potent influence throughout the ages to move people to the struggle for freedom."

Of the inscription on the old liberty bell in Philadelphia, words from the third book of the covenant of Moses, "And he shall proclaim liberty throughout the land," Dr. Wise said, "I have often thought that this was prophetic of the part the Jew was to play in upbuilding the commonwealth and preserving her liberties."

Asserting that "the other great churches are not generally found on the side of liberty," Dr. Wise continued: "Not a Christian church in this city commemorated, as we did last Sunday, the anniversary of the execution of John Brown—just as if he had been a common thief and murderer. Freedom is the very essence of the religious heritage of the Jew. I have scandalized some good friends by exclaiming, 'Better freedom without Judaism than Judaism without freedom.' Fortunately we do not have to choose such an alternative. We are loyal to Israel and free in Israel."

At the risk of causing "resignations to-morrow from the Free Synagogue," Dr. Wise championed the cause of the girl shirtwaist makers and condemned the employers' refusal to arbitrate the strike because the workers demanded recognition of their union.

DENIES BIG COPPER MERGER.

Untermyer Says There's No Truth in a Report of a Great Consolidation.

Samuel Untermyer, who has been generally understood to be conducting the negotiations for the Copper merger as counsel for the Boston Consolidated Copper Company and on behalf of other interests concerned, when asked last night about the correctness of statements in a Sunday newspaper to the effect that the negotiations now under way are part of general plans for a great merger of the copper interests, said:

"There is no basis for the report that the proposed purchase by the Utah Copper Company of the property of the Boston Consolidated Copper Company, or its reported merger with the Nevada Copper Company is part of a general merger of copper properties. It has no relation to any such plan, if there be such a plan.

"The properties of the Utah and Boston companies adjoin one another. This negotiation to put them together has been under way for three years, but they have been unable till now to agree on terms. There are many manifest advantages in their being operated as a single property. They can be far more economically administered in that way and will result in larger output and cheaper cost of production than if operated separately.

"The Utah and Nevada are both known as Guggenheim properties, and it is natural that they should be put together and operated together from the viewpoint of economy, and because this arrangement will minimized risks, add to the stability of each of the properties, and justly enhance market values.

"Although it is expected that the annual copper production of the enlarged company will be about 200,000,000 pounds, that represents less than 15 per cent. of the domestic production, without taking into account the large foreign output with which the company must compete."

MISS ELKINS COMES TO TOWN.

Here Five Days Without Answering Questions About d'Abruzzi.

Miss Katharine Elkins, for the first time since her reported engagement to the Duke d'Abruzzi, has succeeded in spending five days in this city without being asked as to whether she had broken off her engagement to the Duke.

Miss Elkins, accompanied by Mrs. B. C. Elkins of Morgantown, West Va., arrived in town last Wednesday. Since their arrival Miss Elkins has done much Christmas shopping.

It was said at the Holland House last night, where she is stopping, that Miss Elkins would leave on the midnight train for Washington. Up to within two hours of train time Miss Elkins was said to be listening to the concert at the Waldorf-Astoria.

RISKS LIVE TO SAVE HORSES.

Howard Henderson Steers Auto Into a Pole to Avoid Hitting Them.

Howard Henderson, a son of Charles Henderson of the Henderson Seed House, New York, living at Hackensack, N. J., preferred to wreck his automobile last evening to killing three horses which appeared in the road at Woodridge, N. J. The young man was on his way home from Somerville when he steered his auto into a telegraph pole to avoid hitting the horses.

Young Henderson was injured about the breast, where he was struck by the steering wheel. He was taken home in another automgbile.

A PROPHECY!

SOUTH BROOKLYN is to experience a marvelous rise in land values.

On the completion of the Fourth Avenue Subway the history of the Bronx will be repeated.

Buy land now, while prices are reasonable.

We have several plots right near stations

Realty Trust

Wm. C. Demorest
President
60-62-64 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

BOY ARTIST BEACHED ON BOWERY'S SHOALS

Arthur Corson's New-Found Friends Get His Money and He Quickly Lands in Jail.

BACK TO QUIET PORTLAND

Paid to Get a Job with a "Famous Painter" Whom He Has Not Yet Met.

In his first venture on a career as an artist Arthur J. Corson, Jr., 17 years old, found plenty of contrasts and striking color schemes between his home in Portland, Me., and a hotel at 1 Chatham Square, Manhattan, and he spent last night in a cell in the Queens County Jail contemplating impressions in black and white. Far from being a culprit young Corson was a victim of his own innocence, and he is convinced now that they do things differently on the Bowery than in his native Prohibition State.

In his story to Magistrate Fitch in the Far Rockaway Court yesterday, where he was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, young Corson said that in his ambition to be an artist he packed his belongings in the family traveling bag and with $15 safely tucked away in an inside pocket took a train for this city. He found New York quite a town.

He went to 1 Chatham Square, where two chance acquaintances of the place learned that he had $10 left of the money he had brought with him from Portland. His new acquaintances invited him out to Jamaica, L. I., to place him with a famous artist. They found it necessary to have $5 each before they would produce their friend the artist. Young Corson parted with his money and then sat down to wait for the return of his friends. He was still waiting after midnight when he was apprehended by a policeman and taken to the station. A telegram was sent to young Corson's father, who sent a money order by telegraph, and the young artist will be shipped back to Portland to-day.

SPENDS 50 YEARS IN PRISON.

Wife Murderer Hopes to be Set Free Before Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 12.—John J. Warren, aged 71, who will have rounded out a half century in the Wethersfield State Penitentiary on Tuesday and who is said to have been longer behind prison bars than any other criminal in the world, is expecting his freedom as a Christmas gift to-morrow. He murdered his 18-year-old wife by holding her head in a brook. What prompted him to kill her is a secret he has never divulged. He is still strong, physically and mentally.

To-morrow, when his appeal for freedom is heard by the State Board of Pardons, assurance will be given that Warren's two younger brothers in Willimantic will take care of him if he is released.

A Light Ale for the Whole Family

Imperial Pale Ale

IS BRILLIANT AND SPARKLING.

It's as Good as Any Ale Can Be

Order from any Dealer.
Bottled only by the Brewers,
Beadleston & Woerz, New York.

BELT LINE SUBWAY PLANS SUBMITTED

Hopper and Farrell Would Build Most Extensive Tube System Yet Proposed.

TO CONNECT ALL BOROUGHS

Lines Would Extend to All Parts of the City, with Connections with Routes Already Laid Out.

A plan for a system of subways to surround the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, with five crosstown loops connecting the east and west side and extending under the East River to Brooklyn, there to connect with the Fourth Avenue Subway now building, and later, when practicable, by way to Fort Hamilton and the Narrows to Staten Island, and also by a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown under the East River into Queens, reaching several Long Island points, has been prepared by E. J. Farrell, John J. Hopper, and associates, and has been submitted to William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission. To complete this system will involve, it is estimated, an expenditure of about $130,000,000.

Under the plan the proposed subway system is to be built in about twenty-four sections of about one mile each, and with four tracks, which will run around the two Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

When the original surveys of this system were made, Messrs. Farrell and Hopper, it is said, had arranged the financing of this system, owing to the supposed debt limit of the city having been reached. Since the condition of the city's finances has changed and the city officials committed to city ownership of subways, they wish to construct the lines for the city as required and also to undertake as a separate contract the operation of the parts as constructed, under a franchise.

Just who are associated with Farrell and Hopper in this proposal has not as yet been announced. Mr. Farrell's first work of this sort was in connection with the building of the Hoosac Tunnel. He took charge of the completion of that tunnel work after the disagreement by Shanley Brothers with the State.

Mr. Farrell was connected with the building of sections A and B of the Canadian Pacific Railway by the Dominion Government, the heavy rock section, at Lake of the Woods, between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was also connected with later Government contracts on the Lachine Canal and St. Gabriel Basin at Montreal between the years 1879 and 1883. Since that time he has been engaged in construction work in New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, most of which has been tunnel work, which included the Baltimore Belt Line tunnel through Howard Street, this tunnel being built by a system of construction originated by himself, which system was used in order to get through the difficult soft material of the Fourth Avenue tunnel of the New York Subway. In the building of the Baltimore Belt Line tunnel, Mr. Farrell was associated with Messrs. Ryan and MacDonald.

Some of the recent work executed by Messrs. Farrell and Hopper was their contract with the United States Government on the Boston Dry Dock. They also built that part of the present subway in this city from 103rd Street and Broadway, passing under Central Park to the Harlem River, and also the 145th Street Terminal.

Mr. Milton Weber

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LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. To-night at 8:20. MARIE TEMPEST And the London Comedy Co. in W. Somerset Maugham's PENELOPE

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 2 WEEKS ONLY. DIRECT FROM LYCEUM THEATRE. The Great Detective-Thief Play. ARSENE LUPIN

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. ISRAEL by Henri Bernstein, author of "THE THIEF" and of "SAMSON." "A big play."—Sun. Dec. 27, FRANCIS WILSON, "Bachelor's Baby."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. 100TH TIME TO-NIGHT. "A MERRY WIDOW HIT."—World. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS EXTRA MATINEE WED., DEC. 29.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 3RD MONTH "More Powerful than The Witching Hour."—Tribune. AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREATEST TRIUMPH. THE HARVEST MOON with GEORGE NASH.

SAVOY B'way & 34 St. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Special Mat. Thurs., 2:15. 100th TIME FRIDAY NEXT. Last 2 Weeks Miss ANGLIN in HELENA RICHIE. Dec. 27—"The Commanding Officer."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Wed. Matinees Best Seats $1.50. GENEE AND SILVER STAR IN THE BICKEL & WATSON and cast of 100.

NEW YORK THEATRE B'WAY & 45th ST. EVS. 8:15 MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. HITCHCOCK 4th COHAN'S LAUGHING MUSICAL HIT THE MAN WHO OWNS B'WAY

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. THE EVS. 8:15 MAIN WED & SAT. 2:15 FORTUNE HUNTER WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

W. 42d St. LIBERTY THEATRE. MABEL TALIAFERRO in "SPRINGTIME" LAST 2 WEEKS Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

Joe Weber's B'way & 29 St. Evs. 8:15 Last Wk. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE CLIMAX Sun. Night, Knowles, Travelaughs.

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Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Avenue.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av. cor. 17th.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Worsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Ave.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SELECTED ITALIAN WINES.
Francesco Tocci, 620 Broadway.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
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Walkeen, Lewis, Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Hammerslough, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Kohn Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. S. Kohn, clothing; 390 Broadway; Hotel Longacre.

United Cloak and Suit Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Wasserstein, cloaks, suits, waists, and skirts; 621 Broadway.

Sommer & Reno, Detroit, Mich.; A. J. Reno, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods and silks; Hoffman House.

Whitehurst & Dozier, Norfolk, Va.; R. W. Whitehurst, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Krietmeyer, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

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To-night, 8 (Last time)..Antony & Cleopatra
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Wed. Mat. 2 (Opera)..Il Barbiere di Siviglia
Wed. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger
Thurs. Mat. 2:15.....Strife
Thurs. Evg. 8:15 (Premier)..School for Scandal
Fri. Evg. 8:15.....Strife
Sat. Mat. 2:15.....The School for Scandal
Sat. Eve., 8:15.....The Nigger

NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Evg. 8:15.....Strife
Tues. Evg. 8:15.....The School for Scandal
Wed. Mat. 2:15.....The School for Scandal
Wed. Evg. 8:15.....The School for Scandal
Thurs. Mat. 2.....Lyric Opera
Thurs. Evg. 8:15.....The Nigger
Fri. Evg. 8.....Lyric Opera
Sat. Mat. 2.....The School for Scandal
Sat. Evg. 8:15.....The School for Scandal

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CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15 SAM BERNARD THE GIRL AND THE WIZARD.

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Wed. Evg., La Gioconda. Mmes. Destinn, Homer, Meltschik; MM. Caruso, Amato, de Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

Thurs. Evg. at 7:30.....Siegfried
Fri. Evg.....Tosca
Sat. Aft.....La Traviata
Sat. Evg. at 7:45.....Lohengrin

Next Week: Mon. Evg., Aida. Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Conductor, Toscanini.

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